FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 NOVEMBER 1985

Lebanon

Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah and several other Christian politicians were injured in a 12 November suicide bomb attack on the Dayr 'Awkar monastery, close to the U.S. Embassy, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Two soldiers were killed but former President Camille Sham'un and his son Dany denied initial reports that they were wounded by the explosion, which occurred during a Lebanese Front meeting.

In earlier developments, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam admitted that negotiations on the tripartite agreement to end the civil war "stumbled and came to a stop" after new demands were submitted, Beirut radio reported 9 November. Khaddam accused the United States of trying to obstruct a solution in Lebanon in order to divert Syria's attention from the "suspect" U.S. plans for the Middle East. "Informed sources" cited by the Voice of Lebanon subsequently stated that the Lebanese forces will be ready to sign the tripartite agreement after further discussions with Khaddam.

As for southern Lebanon, senior IDF sources disclosed that Israel will consider favorably a request by three villages to be included in the Israeli security zone, Jerusalem radio reported.

Egypt

Libyan Assassination Attempt — Egyptian security forces recently arrested a group of Libyans who had arrived in the Alexandria area in order to assassinate Libyan exiles 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush and Muhammad al-Muqayrif, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi announced in a statement reported by MENA. The five terrorists would each have received 1.5 million Libyan dinars had they succeeded, he stated, and Egypt expects that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will send more men to assassinate Al-Bakkush. Rushdi noted that the gunmen were arrested while approaching a building where Al-Bakkush was dining, and in a related statement cited by AFP, Al-Bakkush spoke of a fierce gun battle between security forces and his would-be assassins.

Libya

Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio broadcast Col Al-Qadhdhafi's interview with U.S. and French television in which he warned that if *THE WASHINGTON POST*'s story about a U.S. plan to destabilize Libya is confirmed, Libya will "take action into America and undermine America from inside." Al-Qadhdhafi also warned that if France harasses and fights Libya in Chad, Libya will reciprocate "everywhere, from Martinique to New Caledonia," though he expressed hope that matters will not reach this point because the French president is a "friend" with whom it is possible to reach an understanding.

Jordan's Relations With Syria, Egypt

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i began talks with his Syrian counterpart in Damascus 12 November, Damascus radio reported, adding that Al-Rifa'i disclosed on his arrival that he will deliver a message from King Husayn to President Hafiz al-Asad. Earlier, Amman television broadcast a letter from King Husayn to Al-Rifa'i in which the king acknowledged that he was "deceived" when in 1980 he denied Al-Asad's accusation that Muslim brotherhood opponents of the Syrian regime were based in Jordan. Without mentioning the brotherhood by name, Husayn said he subsequently found out that some of those connected with the violence in Syria were in Jordan, seeking shelter with members of "an international organization" that used several Arab and Western cities as a base to plan "bloody actions" against Islam. This "misguided handful" has no place in Jordan, which will never allow anyone to undermine its relations with its brothers, he warned. Damascus radio welcomed Husayn's remarks, asserting that "although late," they are "important in recording the history of an era."

As for relations with Egypt, Husayn received Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid 11 November, who said afterward that the meeting was "great and excellent," according to MENA. In remarks broadcast by Cairo radio, Al-Majid noted that Egypt supports the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement "as long as it is not at the expense of the Palestinian issue."

Israel

Israeli-Egyptian talks on the Tabah issue will resume in Cairo in the first week of December, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that this is the result of contacts between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the Egyptian president, who offered to resume the talks. The resumption of the talks was confirmed by the Egyptian prime minister in a Kuwaiti press interview cited by Cairo radio. In an earlier report on Israeli-Jordanian contacts, Jerusalem radio spoke of a "secret agreement" between Peres and Jordanian leaders whereby Peres will seek Israeli Government approval for an international conference while King Husayn will attempt to establish a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without PLO participation.

PLO

In the aftermath of the PLO's Cairo Declaration, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told journalists that his understanding of the Cairo Declaration is that PLO military operations will be confined to the West Bank and Gaza, MENA noted. In Damascus, SANA cited statements denouncing the Cairo Declaration by the Palestine National Salvation Front, the PFLP, and Sabri al-Banna's Fatah Revolutionary Council. The statements viewed the declaration as an attempt to abandon armed struggle.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near Iranian shores 11 November, according to a General Staff communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio. In an earlier development, a French warship intervened to prevent a French freighter from being intercepted by an Iranian gunboat "last month," Bahrain's *GULF DAILY NEWS reported, adding that the French ambassador* to the UAE confirmed the incident saying that France is determined to stop "this Iranian business."

On the diplomatic front but without commenting on specific GCC diplomatic moves, Tehran radio opined that the summit's final statement has opened a "new window" for Iranian-Gulf relations. Meanwhile, Iran has officially agreed to receive a Sudanese delegation to discuss repatriation of "misled" Sudanese who joined Iraqi forces and were later captured, Tehran radio announced.

Tunisia

Trade unionists "arrested" the U.S. Embassy second secretary while he was in the Metlaoui trade union offices without permission and handed him over to the police, the communist weekly *TARIQ AL-SHA'B said in a report cited by KUNA. In other* union developments, Habib Achour, leader of the Tunisian General Labor Federation (UGTT), was placed under house arrest 8 November, KUNA reported. Tunis radio, without referring to Achour's house arrest, reported that "most" of the trade unionists arrested recently were released 9 November.

Sudan

Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah in a statement cited by SUNA "categorically denied" the presence of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in Sudan. 'Abdallah also disclosed Sudanese-Soviet military contacts on the servicing of the Soviet-made equipment used by Sudanese forces. He announced that Soviet technicians will arrive soon to inspect the equipment, according to MENA.

PDRY

The Supreme Court sentenced members of a "foreign intelligence" espionage network, condemning three to execution and eight others to prison terms ranging from 5 to 15 years, Aden radio reported. The radio added that the death sentences will not be implemented until they are ratified by the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the evidence in the case is confirmed.

Syria

A Baghdad radio report cited by IDF radio announced that the officer responsible for the missile attack on an Israeli plane in Syrian airspace several weeks ago was executed and Syria has apologized for the incident, removing artillery and antiaircraft batteries from the border area.

Iraq

In a letter to President Reagan reported by Baghdad radio, President Saddam Husayn condemned U.S. support for the Israeli air raid on Tunis and the U.S. interception of a civilian Egyptian airliner and called on the U.S. Government "to adopt a balanced and fair stand" on the Palestinian issue. In a separate development, two groups claimed responsibility for the 8 November bombings of Iraqi targets in Nicosia: the pro-Syrian "Eagles of the Revolution" and the previously unknown "Iraqi Islamic Revenge" Organization, Nicosia radio reported.

Afghanistan

The security forces have completely restored peace in and around Herat as a result of successful operations in which over 350 "criminals" were "crushed" and 75 were arrested, Kabul radio announced 8 November. In Pakistan, a pro-mujahidin news agency cited by AFP reported that Soviet soldiers of Tajik origin mutinied at a camp in Kunduz Province 7 October, sparking off a battle in which 80 Soviet soldiers were killed.

As for the political situation, President Babrak Karmal stressed the need to broaden the composition of the government leadership in a 9 November speech carried by Kabul radio, asserting that the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers should include "credible representatives" of the different social groups and that authority should not be a PDPA monopoly. He advocated a "principled and flexible compromise" to reach national accord. At a press conference the same day, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq referred to "positive indications" of Soviet interest in promoting a political solution to the Afghan problem, AFP noted.

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South Asia

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Pakistani Charge Summoned Over Shelling Claims
LD111534 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Foreign Ministry this morning at 1100. The following points were mentioned to him by the head of the First Political Department:

In order to cover up their aggressive activities against the DRA, the Pakistani authorities, on the basis of their previous empty and groundless accusations, have once more claimed that the DRA armed forces fired in the region of (Arandoy), in Chatral, on 6 November.

After a comprehensive investigation and inquiry, the DRA considers this claim of the Pakistani Government to be far from the truth, and resolutely rejects it and recalls that the Pakistani authority should end such accusations which do not have any result but to aggravate the situation at the border.

Karmal Message to Polish Leaders on Reelection
LD112204 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and preisdent of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has sent a message of congratulations to Warsaw addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland; and to Roman Malinowski chairman of National Council of the People's Republic of Poland on the occasion of their reelection as chairman of the State Council and as the chairman of the National Council.

In the message, while expressing assurance for the success of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Roman Malinowski in their duties toward thd fulfillment of the high aims of the Polish United Workers Party and the wishes of the fraternal people of Poland, confidence was expressed that the relations and friendly and fraternal cooperation between the two countries will expand day by day and will improve and get firmer in the interests of international peace and security.

Karmal Addresses Revolutionary Council 9 November
LD111416 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1430 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to an extraordinary session of the DRA Revolutionary Council on 9 November at Storay Palace — recorded]

[Text] Dear Compatriots, Brethren, and Sisters:

Today, we raise subjects for discussion concerning the national and democratic characteristics of our revolution and its immediate duties under the present circumstances.

In perceiving the formidable national responsibility and with careful scientific study of Afghan society under the present circumstances of the revolution, we are gathered here in order to restore peace and security to our country and to the region, and to further broaden the social pillars of the new just and democratic social system.

We are hopeful and believe in your attention and lively interest for victory in our common cause. The national and revolutionary duties arouse the enormous energy of the masses to further normalize the situation in the country and to further provide conditions for social progress and development in the country, as the subjective legal process of the national and democratic April Revolution — stemming from the specific conditions of our society and the will of the Afghan people — are clear and obvious to those with sound revolutionary and rational minds.

On 7 Sowr 1357 [27 April 1978], the armed uprising of the people of Afghanistan took place with the participation of soldiers and patriotic officers of the country, under the leadership of the PDPA. Thus the antifeudal and anti-imperialist process of the national and democratic revolution began, and a new national and historic horizon was opened before our people.

The April Revolution took place for national interests, securing the interests of the broad masses of the people, and for the realization of the objectives and apsiration for which the patriots, freedom-lovers, national and progressive forces, and genuine democrats had been struggling with devotion for many years.

The national democratic April Revolution, and especially its new development stage, is regarded as a great event in the national history of the land of Afghans, which has determined the general direction and main trends of development and evolution in Afghan society. The toiling and noble people of Afghanistan; all patriots, all nationalities, tribes, and clans of the country welcomed and supported their revolution with fervor and enthusiasm. The young working class and the broad masses of peasants in unity form the political base of the new society which guarantees the interests of the other patriotic strata of the people. The revolution inflicted a crushing blow on all forms of oppression, both national and social, specifically the usury and feudal bureaucratic regimes which were to blame for the adversity and oppression of our people for centuries. With profound respect and strict observation of historical, cultural, and religious customs and traditions, the broad revolutionary masses created the new state — that is the DRA.

Today, it is appropriate for us to once again review the basic tasks of the DRA, which are: defending the independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country; further consolidating the gains of the April Revolution and achieving its objectives and aspirations; and ensuring the broad participation of the toilers and all progressive forces of the country in antifeudal and anti-imperialist transformations of the national democratic revolution and transformation of Afghanistan into a blossoming and developing country.

During the 7 years and some months of the victory of the revolution, our country has achieved significant successes. Social and economic transformations, including land and water reform,

are being carried out in the DRA. The national economy and culture of the country's people are being developed and the democratization process of the social and political life and broadening and expansion of the rights and democratic freedoms.

The clear manifstation of the wishes of the Afghan people in support of the revolution and in further broadening of the social bases of the revolution are the successful convocation of the historic, democratic, and traiditonal Grand Assembly, the supreme assembly of tirbes; and the active participation of the people in the elections for local organs of state power and administration during the current year. The revolution has declared the equality of all nationalities, tribes, and clans of the country and equal rights for all citizens of the country without any discrimination regardless of their social position, nationality, tribe, clan, sex, or religious sect, including Sunnis and Shi'ites and other sects, which are carried out in practice. [applause]

The DRA honestly respects the sacred region of Islam, observes, and supports it. The international position of our country has been consolidated, its role in the Nonaligned Movement has become more active, and its relations with progressive states further expanded. All these transformations are being implemented under the conditions of armed intervention in the DRA's internal affairs by international imperialism and its mercenary agents. In such a situation and under such circumstances, the DRA is obliged to carry out a serious struggle against the forces of internal and external counterrevolution.

The convocation of the Grand Assembly, the supreme assembly of tribes, and the successful start of the elections for local organs of state power and administration manifest the fervent support by people in approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state and the process of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan. In the new revolutionary Afghanistan, democracy — meaning people's sovereignty — is developed by the people themselves. [applause] The equal participation of all the country's inhabitants in the administration of state, political, social, economic, cultural, and spiritual affairs is being ensured and the role of toilers in the above-mentioned fields enhanced. The PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the Council of Ministers of the DRA, and the National Fatherland Front [NFF] of the DRA profoundly appreciate the unreserved support by the toiling and brave people of Afghanistan and believe that the unity of all stratas and national democratic forces is the guarantor of the further successes of the Afghan people. [applause]

The enemies of the Afghan revolution are resorting to the most disgraceful plots and conspiracies in order to create obstacles in the path of the country's development for the implementation of revolutionary transformations, democracy, social progress and the construction of a new democratic society. They strive to attribute unfair, untrue, and fabricated remarks to our revolution and spread spiritual stagnation and moral corruption, which are in contradiction with the demand and noble objectives of the (?revolution). Imperialism does not want to accept the reality of our revolution and, by ignoring the will of the independent Afghan people, strives in vain to deprive it of the right to choose its path of development and social progress and threatens and violates its security. Once again, it is therefore necessary to stress that more light should be shed on the nature of the April Revolution and its objectives and characteristics, as well as on a number of main issues concerning our society's development and progress. The need for this matter is also urgent because a number of our compatriots have been decieved by the false and poisonous propaganda of the internal and foreign enemies. Due to the antipeople, adventuristic, and subjective actions of the leadership prior to the new stage of the revolution, they [those people who have been decieved] have not correctly realized the objectives and tasks of the national democratic April Revolution and its future prospects. Therefore, the difficulties, characteristics, nature, and objectives of the tasks of the national democratic April Revolution and the practical means and methods of achieving victory for further and profound expansion of the revolution's social bases, and the honest and further attraction of sociopolitical allies believing in the aspirations of the revolution are specified below, as:

1. The path of development for the revolution in our country is not even. It is a long and difficult process which is [word indistinct] stage by stage. The complications in the democratization process of sociopolitical life and realization of important socioeconomic transformations in the country are not only the result of backwardness and past problems and difficulties of struggle against internal and external counterrevolution; mistakes, deviations, and serious errors also played a tragic and disasterous role in this regard. The criminal actions of Hafizollah Amin and his band inflicted heavy and very painful losses on the cause of our country's national democratic revolution. Experience proves that there exists no other humane and patriotic way except the realization of the principles of freedom, democracy, and social progress for saving our people from centuries of backwardness. However, the realization of these principles has never been and will never be easy. It should be considered that under present conditions the growth and development of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan is, in an objective manner, a long and difficult historic phase. This matter, in the first instance, arises from the fact that the new democratic regime in Afghanistan has inherited a backward economy, illiteracy, obscurantism, poverty, hunger, unemployment, disease, social backwardness of the total majority of people, backward feudal and medievel social relations, dispersions of democratic forces, and national division from past regimes. Therefore, achieving material and spiritual progress in our country requires long, consistent, and patient work.

Detailed and realistic political analysis (?of) various complicated problems facing our country under present circumstances and critical assessment of the existing achievements prepare the ground to find more suitable steps for the development and progress of our society in accordance with the conditions prevailing in our country and society. As a result of heroic efforts by the toilers, the realization of the program and requirements of the national democratic revolution is continuing in our country. This revolution conforms with the interests of the absolute majority of our people. [applause] Therefore, all patriots who believe in the noble aspirations of the revolution have the right to and should take part in the construction of a new and democratic Afghanistan. [applause]

In no way should leftist-extremist deviations in the process of our coutnry's national democratic revolution, emanating from subjective, dogmatic, and voluntary approach or from the negligence of the crystal clear realities of our country, be allowed to emerge on the basis of an advanturous attitude or infantile disorder of glossing over the national democratic character of our national democratic revolution. (?Our) main aim is to establish conditions throughout the country under which all national questions could be solved in a humanitarian, democratic, and free atmosphere and in the sphere of trust, cooperation, harmony, fraternity, and equality — as a whole, in a peaceful way and on the basis of the principles of national interests and national reconciliation without resorting to arms. [applause]

The assessment of the first thesis is (?as follows): Our main aim is to establish conditions throughout the country under which all national questions could be solved in a humanitarian, democratic, and free atmosphere and in a sphere of trust, cooperation, harmony, fraternity, and quality — as a whole, in a peaceful way and on the basis of the principles of national interests and national reconciliation without resorting to arms.

2. The essence of state rule in the DRA stems from the national and democratic character of our revolution. This rule considers the right of broad participation of all true patriots, representatives of all social strata and groups of the country including workers, peasants, and middle land owners; artisans and intellectuals; armed forces staff from an individual private to a general; private investors, national commercial and traditional capitalists; spiritual leaders and credible social personalities from all nationalities, tribes, and clans — i.e. the representatives of all people of Afghanistan — in all state organs and in the administration of the state affairs as well as economic, sociopolitical, and cultural activity. It also guarantees these rights. [applause]

We support the assemblies and Council of Elders, who are active in some localities, as a traditional form of self rule. If foreign reactionary imperialist interference and armed struggle were not imposed on our people, the state organs at all levels would have been created on the basis of election in our country long before now. To render such a democratic and free election was and is our major task. The tasks before the independent DRA are heavy and complicated. The DRA State, which is the manifestation of the will or our people, does not pursue any other path but the path of maintaining social and economic progress and the blossoming of the progressive and national culture of the country; the enhancement of the standard of living of the people; the establishment of lasting peace and security; and the creation of necessary conditions for tranquil, peaceful, and reliable guaranteed work for all the people of Afghanistan. Therefore, naturally, in order to broaden the social pillars of the creation of a new, just society, fundamental measures are necessary, and all political allies belonging to various strata of our society must be recruited to all organs of state power and administration. [applause]

The new approach regarding the questions of the expansion of the social pillars of the revolution, is as follows:

Readiness for broad nationwide cooperation on the basis of the interests of all the people and national interests; [applause]

The broadening of the composition of leading state organs, that is the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Council of Ministers, to include the credible representatives of the people who can reflect the interests of various strata and groups of our society [applause], ie. this authority will not be monopolized by the PDPA; [applause]

The broadening of contacts, talks, and understanding with the elements who until now were unconsciously standing in an hostile position against the revolution, and repenting their antinational and counterrevolutionary actions; [applause]

Please pay attention: Principled and possible compromise for national accord, principled and flexible compromise in accord with the national inteersts of the country, and nationwide peace and security of the homeland.

We therefore invite all compatriots and true patriots of the free and independent Afghanistan to take an active part in the cause of historic renewal of national resurgence and the prosperity of our future children. [applause] The folds of the motherland are open to all Afghan compatriots who are living outside the country, without prejudice and distinction, for the advancement of independent, democratic, and new Afghanistan, safeguarding their human dignity, warmth, and complete security. [Applause] I repeat once again: The folds of the motherland are open to all Afghan compatriots who are living outside the coutnry, without prejudice and distinction, for the advancement of independent, democratic, and new Afghanistan, safeguarding their human dignity, warmth, and complete security. [applause] This was briefly the second thesis.

3. Workers, toiling peasants, and artisans, you are the true and mass pillars of the revolution. The future of the revolution is entrusted to your powerful and blistered hands. The just solution of the land and water question in the DRA in the interests of peasants; the consideration of the peculiarities and lawful and legitimate interests of other allied classes of peasants, middle land owners, and fruit growers; and the consideration of the right to private ownerhsip over land and livestock; the attraction of all peasants toward participation in the current process of land reform; extending all-round assistance to peasants in the form of loans, seeds, and fertilizers; their maintenance from the viewpoint of providing primary goods; assisting them in forming their cooperatives on a comletely voluntary basis; and the raising of the culture of tens of millions of peasants of the country, in consideration of local characteristics and peculiarities, are matters of great importance. Growing agricultural products, cultivating infertile land, and forming state farms for the purpose of an improved supply of primary consumer goods to the people and raw material for industries and the broadening of cultivation and land irrigation with the help of the state should be maintained.

The encouragement of and support for the initiative of the private sector in connection with an increase in consumer agricultural products — in other words free salable goods — the legalization of creating farms and large mechanized agricultural complexes on virgin and infertile lands and on those lands which cannot be used in practice is a principled policy for us and is in accordance with the conditions of the national democratic revolution. The

preservation and supervision of water resources is the general duty of the people.

In the future also, the DRA will pay consistent attention to the still broader attraction of the country's toilers to the construction of a new society and the leading of state affairs; the enhancement of the level of their material well-being; the improvement of the conditions of work and the life of workers and staff; and maintainng the possibilities of building residential dwellings. [applause]

4. National traders and industrial capitalists, you play a considerable role in the growth of the economy and the enrichment and prosperity of the country. The private sector should accomplish its part in the development of the revolution from the aspect of national economic development.

The policy of our national democratic state has never been at the cost of the interests of the national private sector, which plays an important role in the country's economic life. On the contrary, our aim is to maintain reliable and sincere cooperation between the state and private investors. We intend to expand necessary economic and legal pillars toward the arrangement of mutually-beneficial relations between the national entrepreneurs and the state within the framework of the mixed sector as well as on the basis of individual cooperation. The state helps the investors in private and mixed sectors in competition against foreign interests and defends them. It helps to maintain practical opportunities for national capitalist circles in the area of self-representation and the defense of their interests, in the state and the NFF authorities.

The rights and authorities of the Economic Advisory Council and the role of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the country's economic life will be broadened and enhanced. We shall endeavor to increase the volume of the country's industrial output through the speedy growth of the state and mixed sectors; the encouragement of the establishment of cooperative institutions; and the rendering of assistance to private investors and the units of artisans. Necessary opportunities and possibilities will be made available for private national capitalists toward the creation of light industries and foodstuff establishments so they can form small and medium establishements that can recover their initial expenditures within a short time. The interests of the private sector in the transport industries, services, and trade will be taken into consideration in the financial, taxation, loan, customs, and pricing policy of the state.

5. Respected and proud personalities of science, culture and art, teachers, lecturers, doctors, engineers, architects, specialists of various fields of work, state officials and staff, and intellectuals, you are the inspiration of the bitter struggle and the carriers of the banner of knowledge, science, culture, and art of the people. You magnanimously spread seeds of wisdom and good wishes, and in this way nurture unending love for the people and the revolutionary homeland of Afghanistan. [applause]

Pupils and students are the everlasting energy of the future national cadres of the country. They are the dynamic constructive sons of the fatherland and serious attention should be paid to their material and moral demands. We should intensify our national jihad and struggle against illiteracy, particularly among the youths. Our slogan is that whatever is the best should be at the service of our children. [applause] The young generation of the country enjoys whatever is necessary for successful training and education and for physical and cultural training, and whatever provides the ground for the training of true patriots.

We will further protect schools, hospitals, nurseries, the families and children of martyrs, mosques, theology schools, and other sacred places, and shall pay more and more attention to their construction and supervision. [applause] We intend to register this matter in a special Revolutionary Council Decree.

We will attract intellectuals in accomplishing cultural changes and intensifying the socioeconomic advancement of the country and we will help them revive their creative unions. We will not block the way of the creation of other organizations which manifest the interests of the intellectuals. [applause]

Concerning the solution of national questions, the DRA guarantees and tries in practice for all nationalities, tribes, and fraternal clans residing in our common country, the new and democratic Afghanistan, to enjoy not only equal rights, fraternity, and friendship, but practical equality in economic life and the growth of their ancient cultures, including education in their mother tongues. [applause] In order to achieve this aim, the growth and further development of the localities of national minorities and border tribes who are socially backward should be maintained and grounds should be provided for the just representation of all tribes and clans in the state, social, central, and local authorities and in the NFF. [applause] We declare that we will unhesitatingly pursue the policy of trust, peace, and cooperation with the border tribes. We believe that in the present complicated times, more than ever before, these tribes will take part in state affairs and will be foremost in defending the homeland against the aggression of the forces of imperialist reaction and those linked to imperialism.

The DRA pays respect to the traditional custom of assembly, which is a form of traditional, free, self-rule of the tribes. We believe these assemblies will actively cooperate with the local state organs and social organizations.

Heroic tribes and clans, by realizing the decisions and resolutions of the high assembly of tribes, coordinate your effort toward defending the borders of the revolutionary homeland. [applause] Remember the final assessment of the high assembly of the border tribes that peace throughout Afghanistan depends on peace and security and on the shielding of borders by the tribes.

In respect for and in observation of the traditional life of the free tribes, the DRA will utilize all possibilities to render necessary fraternal socioeconomic and cultural assistance to the border Pashtun and Baluch tribes. [applause]

7. We consistently and seriously strive toward consolidating the NFF, expanding the democratic rights and its authority so as to absorb all those people who sincerely wish to participate in the construction of the new Afghanistan, and who respect the laws, customs, and traditions of our people.

Other social and mass organizations, such as trade unions, democratic organizations of youth and women of Afghanistan, and broad-minded and creative unions, also will improve and expand.

On the other hand, pay attention, there is no obstacle to the establishment of such organizations and other social and political groups, provided that they are not against the gains of the April Revolution; are ready for cooperation with the NFF and organs of peoples sovereignty; are ready to help with the general aims of the government toward harmonizing the needs and interests of the various strata and classes of people; and do not struggle against our national and democratic regime. [applause] In this case, our relationship with them will be an alliance.

8. I want to address ulema, religious leaders, and dear prayers leaders. You are the cause of faith enlightenment, amid the proud afghan people. Each person in the homeland should be informed of the historical invitation of Islam regarding freedom and peace, equality and fraternity, justice and security, which is also the slogan of our revolution.

In the basic principles of the DRA and the aspects of our life, respect and support for the sacred religion of Islam and security for complete freedom in performing religious rites should be granted.

We help ulema, Islamic religious leaders, in their patriotic activity. We pay specific attention to mosques and religious places, the financial position of the religious leaders, the training of young religious leaders,and the organizing of Islamic conferences in the homeland. [applause]

No one should be allowed to mistreat the sacred religion of Islam. Those who do so, their intentions are in the interests of Afghanistan's enemy, colonialists, imperialists, and their mercenary servants; against the interest of the toiling people, the noble, free, and Muslim people of Afghanistan. [applause] As it is the biggest sin before God, only devils are able to carry out such crimes.

The principles of our national and democratic revolution, which are national freedom, humanitarian ideals, progress, social justice, respect for Islam and the family nucleus, ownership, human rights, human dignity, prosperity, tranquility, security of traditions, and the laudible customs of our fathers and our forefathers, are pleasant and agreeable for each Afghan individual.

9. Soldiers, officers, and brave and heroic generals, you have the responsibility of the great and national cause, the defense of the revolutionary people of Afghanistan before the armed aggression of imperialism and its collaborators.

Revolutionary Afghanistan not only has friends, but also enemies. International imperialism and reaction in the region have imposed an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, are carrying it out, and have launched a broad battlefield of lies and fabrications against our country. Despite our will, they have imposed an armed struggle on us and on our people.

In order to defend the state's independent sovereignty, meaning national sovercignty, territorial integrity, and national independence of Afghanistan, the DRA was forced to demand the necessary help of the Soviet Union, the honest and traditonal friend of Afghans, based on measures of interstate laws. This help was given in time. Our government emphasizes and mentions once more that immediately after the foreign armed intervention in the affairs of our country has been cut and its nonrecurrance has safely been guaranteed, the limited number of Soviet forces will leave Afghanistan.

Presently, we consistantly strive to complete the unique and complex system of defense, including the armed forces, Sarandoy, Khad, revolutionary defenders' groups, militia, revolutionary guardians, self-defender groups, various types of tribes, and others in our country. Each patriotic individual of Afghanistan must strive for the all-round consolidation and strengthening of the heroic and freedom-giving Armed Forces of our country and their level of combat readiness, so our armed forces will be able to fulfill their sacred debt independently of securing of the state territorial integrity, the national sovereignty of the homeland, national independence, and defense of the revolution for the homeland and people.

The consoldiation ability of the homeland's defense and progress toward the national peace are important reasons for the cutting of the foreign armed intervention and psychological war against the DRA.

It must be mentioned seriously that the just and self-sacrificial struggle of the Afghan people is continuing against the foreign aggression and intervention in Afghanistan's affairs but our people firmly believe in its victory.

The aim of the DRA'S foreign policy is the consolidation of peace for all and the expansion of all-round international cooperation. Our activity in the foreign policy sphere is based upon the principles of the observation of the UN Charter; peaceful coexistence; the easing of tension, peace, and mutually beneficial friendship with all countries of the world; the policy of active nonalignment; and the consolidation of friendly relations with nonaligned countries and all Islamic states and nations and, in particular, the neighboring countries.

With a feeling of responsibility before its people and history, the DRA sincerely desires a peaceful solution to the situations around Afghanistan.

Our traditional friendship with the Soviet Union has successfully passed the test of time and has transformed into a valuable treasure of the peoples of both countries. [applause] A vital and everlasting energy is enshrined in this friendship.

Our proud party, the PDPA, is fulfilling with self-sacrifice its vanguard role in the process of revolution. Our part is our society's guiding and organizing energy and is the indicator of the Afghan peoples' fundamental state and national interests. [applause] The party members do not have any other privilege but the privilege of struggle at the forefront of self-sacrificing fighters on the path of progress and prosperity for the homeland's people and the construction of a new and democratic Afghani-

stan.[applause] The PDPA does not impose its ideology upon anyone and respects the beliefs of all patriots and democratic forces. The relationship of our party with all patriotic strata of our homeland's people and our country's social organizations and all its allies is based upon the principles of compatriotism, mutual respect, and constructive cooperation, trust, and sincerity. [applause]

We clearly realize in this critical time of our history that in order to attain the aspirations and lofty aims of the national democratic April Revolution, the unity, solidarity and cooperation of all Afghan citizens — all inhabitants and the population of Afghanistan — and all national and patriotic, democratic and progressive forces of the country are as necessary as air to breathe. The unity of all our country's peoples, the unity of our country's nationalities, tribes, and clans, broadens the social bases of revolution and guarantees the prosperity, progress, and blossoming of our united country, the democratic, revolutionary, and new Afghanistan. [applause] The unity of our people is the guarantor of our invincibility against the enemy.

Brothers and sisters, I must tell you in conclusion that we discussed a variety of issues today. A great many thoughts have entered our minds. Send your opinions and proposals to the party's Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Council of Ministers, or to the dailies *HAQIQAT-E ENQALAB-E SAWR*; *HEYWAD*; and *ANIS*. Also, discuss your thoughts and proposals with the state representatives. Every positive proposal and opinion and initiative is for the interest of our common cause and for the interests of our people and homeland. My address is to all my compatriot brothers and sisters. Every initiative and opinion is for the interest of nationwide peace and security and in the interest of peaceful work and the security of every Afghan family. The party and state will talk consistently with the toiling and heroic Afghan people and will evolve and develop the traditions of the Jirga democracy.

Friends, sisters and brothers, compatriots:

As long as our mothers and children cry, as long as our orphans, old women, and old men have to live under terror and intimidation no patriotic Afghan, in particular members of the PDPA, can never feel prosperous or fortunate. [applause]

Let everyone say that they are in the ranks of those defending the homeland, the revolution, the people in these difficult times in the face of murder and destruction; are participating in the sacred struggle for the freedom of the toiling Afghan man; and are laying the foundation of the new democratic and national society of the people of Afghanistan.

Let us all join hands for the revolutionary struggle and work.

Afghans have one heart; that is they have one common homeland. Let us all rise in nationwide solidarity with the people of Afghanistan. The national democratic revoltuion of Aghanistan is continuing and is striving ahead step by step without haste and glossing over necessary phases.

Comrades, friends, allies, compatriots, under the slogan of our revolution: "Everything in the Name of and for the Noble, Free Toiling Afghan Man, Forward!." The revolution is continuing and victory is resolutely on our side! [shouts and applause]

Keshtmand Chairs Council of Ministers Session 11 Nov

LD112208 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A routine plenary session of the DRA Council of Ministers was chaired by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers today.

The results of the realization of the socioeconomic growth plan and the DRA state budget during the first half of 1364 [21 March 85-20 March 86] and also the state of implementing the investment, credit, and currency plans of the country's banks were discussed in detail. Muhammad Sarwar Mangal, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Muhammad Kabir, minister of finance; and Abdol Basir Ranjbar, president of the Afghanistan Bank, presented analytic reports on the aforementioned topics.

The chairman of the State Control Committee of the Council of Ministers and a number of ministers, presented controlling reports and the reports of works overfixed periods of their relevant ministries to the session. These subjects were discussed in details in the session and a series of decisions in this regard, summing up of the progress of implementing the socioeconomic development plan, the state budget, the financial plans of banks, and the outline of the future tasks, were approved.

Also at the session of the Council of Ministers, a complex plan comprising measures toward improving and evolving the state administration in accordance with the decisions of the session of the DRA Revolutionary Council, dated 25 September 85, was approved in a resolution.

The second part of the Council of Ministers session discussed and assessed a number of legal documents including laws, bills, and charters of enterprises and establishments and decisions were taken in this regard.

In a comprehensive speech, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand assessed in detail the results of the realization of the state plan and budget during the first 6 months of 1364 and at the beginning spoke about the historical importance of the speech and theses, which were delivered by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to the extraordinary and enlarged session of the DRA Revolutionary council. He said: As all know, on 9 November Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, made an important speech to the extraordinary and enlarged session of the DRA Revolutionary Council, which included specific guiding theses in connection with outlining the policy of the party and our revolutionary state in the new conditions, in consideration of the national democratic character of the April Revolution in order to absorb all national and patriotic forces, and classes and strata of the people toward broadening the social base of the revolution and normalizing the situation in the country.

These guiding and instructive theses also specified the tasks of the DRA Government. As far as it depends on the DRA Council of Ministers, it considers the realization of the aforementioned deeply popular and practical theses to be its serious duty. The Council of Ministers believes that the topics put forward in the speech by Babrak Karmal, which was approved and resolved at the extraordinary and enlarged session of the DRA Revolutionary Council and was approved by representatives of various democratic strata of the people, opens new ways for realizing the ideals of the national democratic April Revolution and more than ever before unites the braod masses of the people around our party and revolutionary state.

The absorption of the masses of people and their participation in the renewal of society creates great objective possibilities for speeding up the pace of the economic and social development of our country, the DRA, and progress on the path of constructing a new democratic society.

The DRA Government, in accordance with the policy and decisions of the PDPA and the aims of the national democratic April Revolution, considers its duty to be at the service of the people, and to work for the prosperity of the toiling man of the homeland; the defense of the interests of the state; the defense of the rights and freedoms of citizens through the enhancement of the national economy and of the culture of society on the basis of the maintenance of their planned and balanced growth; the strengthening of the defense capability of the country; the consolidation of social order; the expansion of state rule; the creation of work opportunities in the conditions of reliable peace and security; the expansion of international relations, particularly the consolidation of Afghan-Soviet fraternal relations. It welcomes and supports the theses of Babrak Karmal, in which tasks have been specified in these aspects and, with patriotic warmth and fervor, declares its resolute and all-round support and readiness for their realization. We are seriously following the instructions and spirit of his speech and its theses in our analysis and statements, and in outlining our future tasks.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers also stated that the reports presented concerning the results of the implementation of the socioeconomic development plan and the state budget, as well as the credit, enterprise, and currency plans of the country's banks are indicative of the fact that during the first 6 months of the current year — despite the existing difficulties stemming from the undeclared imperialist war — the rate of growth of our national economy is rising and certain achievements have been made in various areas of the economic and social life of the country.

The designs of the enemies of the Afghan revolution, aimed at disrupting economic order in our country, have been foiled and our national economy is consistently developing. Important work in the spheres of increasing agricultural products, implementing democratic land and water reform, and mechanizing agriuclture, and also effective activity in the spheres of the growth industries, energy, transport, communication, trade, social and cultural services, along with the improvement of work organization and further active participation of the work collectives and the toilers of the country, is being carried out. The measures adopted by the party and state in connection with the implementation of democratic land and water reform have been more fully realized in comparison with that of the last year. A definite advance has been made toward improving land irrigation during the first half of the year in comparison to the same period of last year.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand spoke in detail about the positive aspects of accomplished duties and successes, and also about other duties. He also pointed out the shortages and deficiencies and specified the duties of ministries, state committees and offices in order to remove deficiencies and improve work, he added that we consider the comprehensive promotion of the quality and effectiveness of production and work requires improvement and development of the administrative and planning procedures.

It is anticipated in the instructive theses of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, dated 9 November 1985, that the subsequent social and economic growth will gain the permanent support of the people for the policy of the PDPA and the DRA — the cause of authority and leading role of party — and also consolidation of the defense ability of and social order in the country, the upgrading of the level of political activities of the masses of the people, and the broadening of the social base of the national and democratic revolution.

USSR Ambassador's Message on October Anniversary

LD072214 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Today, 7 November 1985, marks the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; this historic day was marked all over the world.

Here is Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev, ambassador and extraordinary representative of the USSR in Kabul, delivering his speech on this occasion:

[Begin recording of Tabeyev in Russian with superimposed Dari translation] Dear Friends, Comrades:

On 7 November, the Soviet people and all progressive humanity are marking the 68th anniversary of the greatest event of contemporary time, that is to say the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Dear Afghan friends,

The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed before the world its resolute support for the people of Afghanistan in their struggle for the ideals of the national and democratic revolution.

Relations between our countries have deep historic roots based on [words indistinct] reciprocal respect and friendship between our people

The April Revolution, which has opened before the people of Afghanistan the broad horizon of progress and blossoming, has aroused the vengeful anger of not only the toppled exploiters of Afghanistan, but also of their imperialist and reactionary regional supporters.

They have waged an undeclared war from the territory of Pakistan and Iran against the people of Afghanistan and its revolution.

Imperialism and reaction do not want the people of free and independent Afghanistan to follow their chosen historic path and to construct a blossoming society based on social justice in their historic and sacred land.

Therefore, imperialism, headed by Washington reactionary circles, does not stop short in finding any means to further increase the dimension of their intervention in the internal affairs of the independent country of Afghanistan.

Reagan, President of the U.S. administration, who is trying in vain to expand his aggressive policy in this region and other corners of the country, instead of presenting constructive initiatives regarding the crucial and vital issues of the contemporary period expected from him by international society, has embarked on aggressive fabrications against the progressive regimes — including your proud and independent country — from the platform of 40th session of UN General Assembly.

Revolutionary Afghanistan has not been left alone vis-a-vis this military aggression of international imperialism and regional reaction. All progressive forces of the world, in the first instance the USSR and socialist countries, have announced their solidarity with Afghanistan.

Today on the waves of revolutionary events, the reactionary and progressive forces are fighting against each other in the historic and proud territory of Afghanistan.

The earnest determination of all toilers and patriots of Afghanistan in the struggle against internal and external counterrevolutionaries is to be the main chain in the emancipating revolution and its victory. [end recording]

Message From GDR's Honecker Stresses Fraternal Ties

LD100738 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Kabul, November 9, BAKHTAR — The fraternal and friendly relations and all-sided cooperations between the parties, governments and peoples of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) is [as received] expanding and developing in the interest of peace in the world.

This is stated in a message received from Erich Honecker general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council as well as Willi Stoph president of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

The message is in reply of a congratulatory message earlier sent by Babrak Karmal general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the revolutionary council of the DRA as well as Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand president of the Council of Ministers of the DRA on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

350 Counterrevolutionaries 'Mopped Up' in Herat

LD100759 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Kabul, November 9, (BAKHTAR) — Over 350 counterrevolutionary elements were mopped up and 75 of them were seized in a successful operation of the armed forces of the DRA in the suburbs of Herat Province bordering Iran. More than 700 anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, mortars, and rocket launchers; over 5,000 bullets for light and heavy weapons, 12 vehicles, 390 logistic depots; more than [words indistinct] of explosive materials and tens of various assorted weapons were confiscated from these criminal bandits by the armed forces.

In the same operation, another 12 different weapons [words indistinct], almost 100 hideouts, and a training centre of the bandits and well-equipped hospital [words indistinct] of light and heavy weapons were exterminated by the Armed Forces of Afghanistan.

Radio Report

LD081908 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The barbarous counterrevolutionaries who have disrupted the peaceful life of the people around Herat City and in Zendeh Jan District are being completely eliminated by the crushing blows of the security forces.

Quoting a source of the security forces, the BAKHTAR correspondent reports that as a result of the successful operations carried out recently by the security forces in order to rid the country of traitors to the homeland, revolution, and people, heavy casualties were inflicted on the savage counterrevolutionaries and their nests were eliminated.

As a result of these successful operations by the security forces, these evil, sold-out people were completely eliminated from the area around Herat City and Zendeh Jan District and the calm and peaceful life of the noble people of these regions has been restored.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that the men, women, and elderly people of the area around Herat City enthusiastically wlcomed with flowers and in meetings and marches the brave and heroic security forces who have restored a peaceful life for them.

As a result of these operations, over 350 criminals were crushed and 75 arrested. Over 300 light weapons, more than 700 antitank and antipersonnel mines, mortar rounds, and rockets, over 5,000 rounds of ammunition for light and heavy weapons, five motorcycles, seven motor vehicles, 35 food, clothing, and medicine depots; as well as more than 200 kilograms of explosives and scores of other items were seized from these murderers.

In these operations 12 storage depots, 93 hideouts, a center for the training of counterrevolutionaries, one fully equipped hospital, and a large number of light and heavy weapons were eliminated.

Following the completion of these moves by the security forces, peace has been completely restored in Herat City and environs.

Expressing their readiness to work toward the achievement of the lofty objectives of the revolution, the people of Herat reaffirmed that they would not allow the counterrevolutionaries to disrupt their peaceful life again and that they would, together with the security forces, fight against these criminals and mercenaries.

Security sources in Paghman District reported to BAKHTAR that as a result of recent successful operations carried out in this district by the security forces the counterrevolutionaries suffered a severe defeat. The source added that as a result of these operations carried out in (Morghgeran) region of Paghman, 20 surface-to-surface missiles, two launchers, and some communications lines were seized by the country's security forces.

AFP Cites French Journalists

AU082030 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Islamabad, Nov 8 (AFP) — Afghan Government forces killed 350 insurgents and arrested another 75 who had been engaged in "anti-revolutionary activities" in the Herat Province of Western Afghanistan, radio Kabul reported today in a broadcast monitored here.

In a separate development, two French travellers just back from a foray into Afghanistan with Muslim guerrillas said joint Soviet-Afghan forces were gaining the upper hand in their battle against the resistance in the strategic northern area around the city of Mazar-e Sharif which borders the Soviet Union.

Eric Salvanes and Emmanuel Transon, two freelance journalists, said roads in the area had now become safe for Soviet and Afghan Government conveys and several villages had fallen or were about to fall to the government side.

The guerrillas were also running out of effective weapons to combat the large contingent of well-equipped and well-trained Soviet troops, the two Frenchmen said.

AFP: 80 Reportedly Killed in Soviet Infighting

HK090936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 9 (AFP) — Eighty Soviet soldiers were killed in a battle between soldiers of different national origins at an army camp in northern afghanistan last month, according to the pro-guerrilla ISLAMIC AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY.

Reports of the confrontation at the camp in Kunduz Province reached here on Monday, but it was not known how many soldiers had been killed or why the fight broke out.

According to the news agency, soldiers from Tadzhikistan staged a mutiny on October 7, the day after one of one of their number was executed for exploding a mine inside the camp.

It said the mine had been given him by Afghans, with whom he was trading hashish.

Other guerrilla sources mentioned illegal dealing in petrol and drugs as the probably origin of the 13-hour battle between Tadzhiks and Russians.

The camp at Kunduz is close to the Soviet border. Tadzhiks live on both sides of the border and it is not surprising that soldiers have had contact with locals, who share the same language and Muslim religion.

Western diplomats said the Soviet Army had tried to avoid sending soldiers from the Central Asian republics to Afghanistan to prevent them fraternising with the locals and even guerrillas.

SPA: Mujahidin Down Two Soviet Helicopters

GF091528 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Nov (SPA) — The Afghan mujahidin have managed to shoot down two Soviet helicopters in Towr Ghar on the Kabul-Jalalabad Road in Nangarhar Province. A severe artillery attack was launched by the Soviet troops agianst the Afghan mujahidin's strongholds in Towr Ghar over the past 2 days.

President Returns to Dhaka From Malaysia Visit

BK081624 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpt] President Ershad returned to Dhaka tonight after his state visit to Malaysia. The president was received at the airport by the two deputy chief martial law administrators, members of the Council of Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and high civil and military officials.

President Reallocates Portfolios of Ministers

BK091625 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpts] President Ershad today reallocated the portfolios of some ministers and state ministers and assigned responsibilities of the newly included members of the Council of Ministers. Mr Korban Ali has been given the charge of the Ministry of Labor and Manpower while the retired Air Vice Marshal K.M. Aminul Islam has been allocated the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Mr A.K.M. Moyeedul Islam is in charge of the Ministry of Land Administration and Land Reforms. The portfolios of the state ministers are: Retired Lieutenant Colonel Zafar Imam, the energy division of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources; Mr Sunil Gupta, the roads and road transport division of the Ministry of Communications; Mr Anwar Zahid, Ministry of Information; and Mr Mostafa Jamal Haidar, Ministry of Labor and Manpower.

Ershad Says General Elections Will Be Held

BK101625 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpt] President Hussain Mohammad Ershad said the Malaysian Government's decision to reduce import duty from 60 to 10 percent on jute import from Bangladesh will help boost our export and remove trade imbalance with Malaysia. Addressing a news conference in Dhaka this morning, he said his talks with the Malaysian prime minister and other leaders were very fruitful and opened up a new vista for greater collaboration in a number of areas.

Turning to national issues, the president said decisions about general elections would be taken after discussions with the political parties. He said: We will have elections after the dates are fixed.

The president reiterated his government wanted to establish democracy with all its sincerity. The government did not like to deprive the people from exercising their right of franchise any longer even if some political parties showed a negative attitude.

Political Activity To Begin Soon

BK101629 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The Bangladesh president, Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, has said that open political activity will be allowed in the country shortly, but it will be only after the South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC] meeting scheduled to be held on the 7th or 8th of next month. Speaking to newsmen in Dhaka today, General Ershad said he will also hold discussions with opposition parties after the SARC meeting to finalize a date for holding national elections.

Asked if elections will be held as expected, by March-April next year, the president said it may be deferred if the opposition parties demand postponement for their preparations.

1 Killed, 12 Injured in Police Firing at Jute Mill

BK081559 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Adamjee Jute Mills authority closed the mill from yesterday morning due to illegal strike by the workers. Thousands of workers armed with lathis [batons] and lethal weapons assembled in the morning and tried to force open the gate of the mill. An official handout says for protecting the public property the police on duty tried to prevent them but the mob became unruly and violent, attacked the police camp and looted government property. They started throwing brickbats toward police who in turn resorted to lathi charges and fired tear gas shells. Some policemen were caught hold of by the mob who assaulted them mercilessly.

After their failure to bring the situation under control by all other means, police had to open fire under the orders of a magistrate resulting in the death of 1 person and injuries to 12 others. A good number of police personnel were also injured. The dead body, accompanied by his wife and children, was sent to the village home of the deceased by the government. Arrangements for proper treatment of the injured people were immediately made and they were hospitalized in Dhaka. An inquiry into the firing incident has been ordered by the government.

Ershad Meets Mill Labor Leaders

BK081732 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali
1700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Shortly after his return from Malaysia this evening, President Ershad held a meeting with labor leader Alhaj Syedul Haq Sadu and other labor leaders of Adamjee Jute Mills and discussed the latest situation at the mill. The president expressed his deep regret at the death of a laborer in the shooting incident and his deep sympathy for the bereaved family. He assured that a proper inquiry into the incident will be conducted, financial assistance will be given to the family of the deceased, and proper medical treatment will be provided for the wounded. The president directed an immediate postponement of the implementation of the mill authorities' decision to (?deduct) three [word indistinct] and payment of wages according to a new, increased rate effective 1 June 1985. In view of the president's decision, the labor leaders have announced the opening of the mill tomorrow.

Gandhi Dedicates Nuclear Research Reactor

BK111255 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today dedicated to the nation the first indigenously built nuclear thermal research reactor Dhruva. The reactor became operational in August. After the dedication ceremony, Mr Rajiv Gandhi visited various departments of the Bhabha Atomic Research Center. The construction of Dhruva was taken up in 1975, and the unit was built at the cost of 650 million rupees. Set up by the Bhabha Atomic Research Center, the 100-megawatt reactor has all advance facilities for research in nuclear technology. It will also produce isotopes for medical use. The unit is said to be the only high-powered reactor in the world which uses natural uranium clad in aluminium. The fifth research reactor was subjected to rigorous testing during the past couple of months, and all systems were found functioning extremely well.

Sees No Need To Make Bomb

BK111607 Delhi Domestic Service in Enlgish
1530 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said that there is no necessity to make a nuclear bomb at this juncture. He said we do not know if Pakistan has a bomb. Though we have the capacity to make a nuclear bomb, he said that he does not see the need to make one at present. When it becomes necessary we will inform the people, he said. Mr Gandhi was speaking to newsmen after dedicating to the nation the 100-megwatt nuclear research reactor Dhruva at the Bhabha Atomic Research Center [BARC] in Bombay today.

In reply to a question, he said we are prepared to talk to Pakistan on everything including a friendship treaty.

Earlier, addressing nuclear scientists and engineers at BARC, Mr Gandhi said the country will have to depend on nuclear energy development in order to meet the country's power requirements. He said India is facing shortage of power in many sectors. Our agriculture and industry cannot progress unless we generate more energy.

Gandhi Interviewed on Nuclear Issue, Arms Summit

BK090350 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister says India would like to find a non-nuclear answer to the disturbing prospect of Pakistan acquiring nuclear weapons. However, our options are open. In an interview to a Japanese magazine, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said it is not just a question of going nuclear. We are against it on principle.

About the forthcoming Geneva summit between President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, Mr Gandhi said India would like to see something big coming out of disarmament. Asked to comment on his talks with Mr Gorbachev and Mr Reagan on the issue, he said the Soviet leader has a very positive attitude toward disarmament, while President Reagan feels "star wars" will bring about equality that will lead to disarmament. We in India do not believe that it will work, he said.

On bilateral cooperation, the prime minister said there are major possibilities of collaboration between India and Japan in certain priority sectors like telecommunications, electronics, computers, and gas-based power and solar energy. Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that pacts of liberalized economic policies will be accelerated to achieve higher productivity and greater efficiency. On the economy of the country, Mr Gandhi said the major objectives of the seventh plan are food, employment, and higher productivity. Mr Gandhi hoped that poverty ratio which has been brought down to 37 percent will be further reduced to 25 percent by the end of the seventh plan.

Comments on Talks With Zhao Ziyang

BK090859 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister has expressed the hope that the current round of official level Sino-Indian talks will give a positive direction to resolving the border dispute. In an interview to a correspondent of a Japanese journal in New Delhi, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said he had very good talks with the Chinese prime minister Mr Zhao Ziyang in New York last month.

Answering a question on Indo-Japanese relations, Mr Gandhi said it is very good but lacking somewhat in substance. He said we have to raise our cooperation to a level commensurate with the importance of the two countries in Asia.

Sixth Round of Border Talks With PRC Conclude

BK111245 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Substantive issues relating to the India-China border were discussed at the sixth round of official level talks which concluded in New Delhi today. Briefing newsmen, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that the two sides started with the survey of positions in the eastern sector. He said they achieved clearer understanding of each other's point of view. It is expected that the next round will address itself to the western sector. The two sides recognized the border issue as central in regard to normalization of relations between India and China.

The spokesman said that the subgroup on property and assets reached an agreement on the Indian Embassy property in Beijing. China has agreed to make available about 34,000 square meters of land on a long-term lease basis for this purpose. It will include a plot on which the Indian Embassy and chancery are located.

ISI on Talks

BK111559 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1432 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Briefing newsmen today (11 November) on the sixth round of the official level talks between China and India, the official

spokesman said that the final plenary session took place this morning. The talks have been characterised as useful and conducive to better understanding between the two countries. There was a frank and sincere exchange of views on matters of bilateral interest as well as matters of regional and international concern. So far as the boundary issue was concerned, it was recognised by both sides as the central issue with regard to normalisation of relations. The two sides started with a survey of their position in the eastern sector. The next round will address itself inter alia to the western sector.

The subgroups on cultural exchanges and scientific and technological exchanges reviewed the implementation of the exchange programme in their respective fields. The progress made so far was characterised as satisfactory. A number of new items are to be added: in the cultural field, exchange of exhibitions in art; and in the field of scientific and technological exchanges, exchange of experts in the computer industry, agricultural education, plasma physics, laser technology and biotechnology.

The subgroup on property and assets met today. There has been an agreement on the question of Indian Embassy property in Beijing. The Chinese side agreed to give to the Indian side land up to 34,000 square metres on a long-term lease basis at a special friendship rate which is lower than prevailing prices. The area of the present plots on which the embassy residence and chancery are situated (and which are now rented) will be included in this. The question of rental and compensation is being sorted out. Both sides will assist each other in extending their embassy premises.

The talks took place in a frank, friendly and cordial atmosphere, the official spokesman said in conclusion.

New Political Party Formed by Assam Minorities

BK110332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] In Assam, a new political party, the United Minority Front, has been formed. The decision to form the new party was taken at a 2-day convention of the coordination committee of the All Assam Minority Organizations which concluded at (Hojjai) in Nowgong yesterday. Mr Kalipara Sen has been chosen as the president of the front and Mr Ghulam Osmani as the general secretary. The new party will contest in the December elections.

Sparks Fears of Poll Violence

HK111148 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 11 Nov 85

[By Sabita Goswami]

[Text] Gauhati, India, Nov 11 (AFP) — Minorities in Assam aided by Moslem fundamentalists have formed a political party, triggering fear that the December polls may be marked by violence, observers said here today. The United Minorities Front (UMF), which groups Islamic fundamentalists, Bengali-speaking Hindus and Nepalese, was launched here yesterday and plans to field candidates in the December 16 polls.

Independent political observers said that the emergence of the Minority Front may spark renewed violence in this state where clashes during elections in 1983 left an estimated 3,500 people dead.

The December polls were ordered last week following an August accord between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and leaders of a six-year-old campaign by Assamese natives for identification and deportation of an estimated five million settlers, mostly Moslems, from Bangladesh and Nepal.

Voting preferences of the minorities, who make up about forty per cent of the 10-million-strong electorate, are expected to be a crucial factor at the polls.

However, the main electoral battle will still be fought between Mr Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party and the recently-formed Asom Gana Parishad, the political party of the Assamese natives.

Assam's minorities have traditionally supported the Congress Party, but they feel that the government has jeopardized their existence in the state and compromised their position by signing the August accord.

The accord calls for deportation of some two million settlers from Nepal and Bangladesh, and disenfranchisement of several hundred thousand more.

"We have formed the party to protect the rights of the minorities here," group spokesman Ghulam Osmani told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS here.

The new party, which was launched in the central Assam city of Jujai, has set up a 21-member executive committee and a 101-member election preparatory grop for the polls.

Mr Osmani said it plans to contest 60 of the 126 state assembly seats and will campaign for three of the state's 14 seats in the lower house of India's national parliament.

The new front has high hopes of winning at least 45 state assembly seats and two in parliament, he said.

But fears of fresh violence cloud the campaign outlook, and the government has decided to deploy 66,000 security forces to the region.

Abdul Aziz, 72, the eldest in the Bengali Moslem village of Ali Singa where 117 people were killed in 1983 said, "It has happened and it can happen again."

"We fear that we could be prevented from voting even if we are on the electoral rolls...we feel worse now than during the massacre," he added.

Violence connected with the anti-immigrant campaigns has left more than 5,000 people dead in this troubled state since 1979, according to unofficial estimates.

Influential Moslem businessmen from outside Assam were present at the party's inaugural convention as were members of the

right-wing Islamic fudamentalist group Jammait-e-Islami, which informed sources said played an important role in setting up the front.

Five Die in 9 November Post Office Bombing
BK100308 Delhi Domestic Srevice in English 0240 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] In Gujarat, five persons were killed in the Buhari village post office in Valod Taluk [administrative subdivision] of Surat District yesterday when a parcel bomb exploded. The postmaster and four others including the recipients of the parcel were killed. The explosion occurred when the parcel was opened.

Top police officials and explosive experts have rushed to the scene of the accident. Further investigations are continuing.

AFP: 2 Sikh 'Militants' Kill Policeman in Punjab
NC112112 Paris AFP in English 2057 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] New Dehli, Nov 11 (AFP) — A police constable was shot dead by two Sikh militants today in the Amritsar District of Punjab, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported. PTI quoted a senior police officer as saying that the two, Baba Gurbachan Singh and Mohinder Singh, opened fire on police after agreeing to surrender. Police said they arrested two other militants, including the father of Mohinder Singh.

Twelve people, including two policemen, have been killed in the predominantly Sikh state bordering Pakistan since mid-October.

Most of the other victims have been workers of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Party, which is bitterly opposed by Sikh autonomists.

Ziaul Haq Calls Mideast Trip 'Very Successful'

BK080605 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said his visits to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Abu Dhabi were very successful. He expressed the hope that this would help further strengthen friendship and understanding between Pakistan and these countries. Addressing a news conference at Islamabad airport on his return home last night, he said he had had wide-ranging exchanges of views with the leaders of these countries on bilateral relations and international issues, including Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, and the latest Middle East situation. The presided added that there was complete agreement of views on all important international issues. He said the leaders of these countries wanted to see regional issues resolved so there would be peace and harmony instead of confrontation and conflict.

The president said leaders of the countries he visited had great love and regard for Pakistan and wanted to have the closest of relations with us. They wanted to forge close cooperation in economics, trade, culture, and other fields. He said they also wanted to see a strong and prosperous Pakistan. They appreciated the political process now under way in Pakistan and had great love and regard for Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and had conveyed to him their best wishes. Asked as to how best the Israeli aggression could be checked, the president emphasized that Muslim countries should endeavor to become true Islamic states and stand on their own feet. He said there should be complete unity and close cooperation within the Muslim community in defense, trade, and culture.

Answering another question, the president said he told overseas Pakistanis during his meetings with them that martial law is being ended in the country and will be lifted by 31 December 1985.

President Comments on Tension on Indian Border

BK091540 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan has always desired and endeavored to establish good relations and a peaceful atmosphere with India, which is in the interest of the two countries. Addressing a press conference in Lahore this evening, he answered many questions relating to alleged tension along the border. He said there is no extraordinary activity along the border. Answering a question, he said that during his recent meeting with the Indian prime minister he had suggested to Rajiv Gandhi that the Siachen Glacier issue should be resolved through peaceful negotiations.

Referring to the violation of Pakistani airspace by Afghan planes, the president said Pakistan is capable of retaliating, but it is not doing so because it may further aggravate the situation. He said the Afghan problem can be resolved only politically and not militarily. Now an impression has emerged from the Soviet Union which has brightened the prospects for the success of the Geneva indirect talks.

The president said as a result of Pakistan's efforts during the past 3 years, its stand has been recognized — that the nuclear energy issue is a regional issue and thus should be resolved only on a regional level. He said Pakistan has always supported nuclear nonproliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and it has also offered certain proposals in this regard.

President Sees Soviet Interest in Afghan Solution

NC101147 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 10 (AFP) — There are signs that the Soviet Union "might be interested in promoting a political solution" for Afghanistan, Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said, quoted by the Pakistani agency AFP.

In the next round of Geneva indirect talks on Afghanistan, some progress could be achieved, General Ziaul Haq said in a press conference delivered last night in Lahore, in eastern Pakistan. He was referring to United Nations-sponsored talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan, scheduled for December.

He said there were "positive indications that the Soviet Union might be interested in promoting a political solution of the Afghanistan problem."

Gen Ziaul Haq also said that Pakistan, currently "pursuing a deliberate and well thought out policy of nonretaliation against provocations" on its eastern border with Afghanistan, may one day "be compelled to take steps for its protection."

On relations with India, Gen Ziaul Haq minimized friction over the contested area in the mountains of northeastern Pakistan, discrediting what he called "attempts by India to exaggerate the situation in the Siachen area, sensationalizing" the issue.

He said that in recent talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New York, the two had agreed to open negotiations on Siachen.

Reportage on Activities of Visiting PRC Delegation

Group Meets With Junejo

BK090405 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The visiting parliamentary delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by Mr Yang Chengwu called on the prime minister, Mohammad Khan Junejo, in Rawalpindi today. The prime minister said that the relationship between Pakistan and China was exemplary and time-tested. He said his forthcoming visit to China is to establish a personal contact with the Chinese leadership and promote the already existing friendly ties further.

The leader of the delegation said that they were happy their visit is taking place at a time when a political process is in progress in Pakistan. He said China was keenly awaiting the prime minister's visit which begins on the 17th of this month.

Banquet Held

BK090411 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The visiting parliamentary delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended a banquet hosted by Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad last night. Speaking on the occasion, the leader of the Chinese delegation, Mr Yang Chengwu, expressed the hope that close contacts between representative institutions of the two countries will help in learning from each other's experience and increase understanding and brotherhood between the people of the two countries. He said the restoration of political institutions in the country and parliamentary performance reflect the political stability and peaceful situation in Pakistan. He referred to the Chinese people's affection for the Pakistani people and commended the progress Pakistan has achieved during the present government's tenure.

The Senate chairman in his speech referred to Pakistan and China friendship and said this friendship is based on mutual trust and has stood the test of time. He said due to China's assistance, Pakistan has been able to pursue the path of self-reliance in the fields of defense and industry.

Delegation Visits Refugees

BK111038 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The Chinese parliamentary delegation visited an Afghan refugees tentage village at Kachcha Garhi near Peshawar today. Talking to the refugees, the leader of the delegation, Mr Yang Chengwu, reiterated his country's support to the just struggle of the Afghan people and the United Nations resolutions on the Afghanistan issue. He reiterated China's demand for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, restoration of its nonaligned status, and rights of the Afghan people to determine their own future so that they might be able to return to their homeland in honor and safety. He recalled that the Chinese people deeply sympathize with the uprooted Afghan refugees and highly appreciate Pakistan for providing humanitarian assistance to them. He informed them that China was presenting another consignment of relief goods for the Afghan refugees through the Chinese Red Cross for distribution among them.

Muslim League Leader Attacks U.S. Duplicity

GF091510 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
2 Nov 85 p 8

[Staff report: "Qasim Warns Against U.S. Duplicity"]

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 1: Malik Mohammad Qasim, secretary general of the Pakistan Muslim League (Khawaja Khairuddon Group) [PML], has attacked President Reagan for describing a possible Indian attack on the Kahuta nuclear installation as a 'regional issue'. He said Reagan's statement clearly indicated that the Americans would not come to the rescue of Pakistan if Indians ever attacked this country. Talking to *THE MUSLIM* here today, Malik Qasim warned against the 'duplicity' in American foreign policy.

The American President's statement, he said, directly affects Pakistan and urged the officials to give it proper weightage. Malik Qasim claimed that it appeared that President Zia's categorical statements during his recent American tour that Pakistan's nuclear propramme was peaceful had not been accepted by the Reagan administration.

Malik Qasim said the American military aid, according to their own interpretation, was meant for defence against communism. This means that if the Indians, in collusion with Israel, attacked the Kahuta nuclear installation, the U.S. would not come to our aid.

The PML secretary general passionately urged the government to reappraise its Afghan policy and enter into a direct dialogue with Kabul. He asked the Americans not to interfere because, according to their own interpretation, it was also a 'regional issue'. He reminded the government that the USSR had patently indicated that India was its friend and it would assist it in the event of any regional conflict.

Radio on Clashes in Afghanistan's Vardak Province

BK081539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan speak of continued clashes between the mujahidin and Soviet-Karmal forces in Vardak Province of Afghanistan. At least 60 Soviet-Karmal soldiers were reportedly killed and an aircraft was shot down in these clashes. The Soviet-Karmal forces retaliated by bombing and strafing the civilian population in (Chak) subdivision, killing over 400 civilians. In a major operation in Parvan Province the mujahidin inflicted heavy casualties on Soviet-Karmal troops.

MALDIVES

Government To Allow Foreigners Fishing Rights

HK090945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Colombo, Nov 9 (AFP) — The Maldives has decided to allow foreigners to start fishing in the country's exclusive economic zone, the Maldivian diplomatic mission here announced today.

Foreign fishing operations, under license from the Trade and Industries Ministry, will be allowed in the sea between the outer 75 to 200 miles of the zone.

The licenses will be issued on the basis of a royalty paid to the government. The royalty will depend on the type of operation and tonnage of the vessels.

Three types of fishing will be allowed: pole and line, long lining, and trolling.

Until now the Indian Ocean Republic banned foreign fishing in its exclusive economic zone. The new decision is to better utilize the fishery resources of the country, the high commission here said.

SRI LANKA

Minister on Nuclear Ship Ban, 'Kitty Hawk' Visit

BK081346 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpt] There is no change in the government's policy of barring entry to foreign navy vessels carrying nuclear weapons to our harbors. Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C.S. Hameed, announcing this in parliament today, said that the government has followed a consistent policy in this regard since it is committed to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The minister was replying to a question raised during adjournment by the MP for Attanagalla, Lakshman Jayakody. The member asked whether a certificate of indemnity has been obtained for the American aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk to enter the Colombo harbor. The member stated that the American vessel or any other vessel for that matter could be allowed into our territorial waters if they are not carrying nuclear weapons. Mr Hameed disclosed that the Kitty Hawk has been given permission to enter the Colombo port from the 10th to the 14th of this month following a formal application received from the U.S. Government. He added that permission was granted after checking on information [word indistinct].

Bhandari Adjourns Talks With Tamils in Delhi

BK081613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, held talks with the Sri Lankan Tamil groups for 2 days in New Delhi. He met them separately yesterday and today. Ways and means to solve the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka were discussed. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that the talks have been adjourned.

Minister Blames Tamils For Talks Breakdown

HK100830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Colombo, Nov 10 (AFP) — National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali today blamed Tamil militants for the reported breakdown mf peace talks on Sri Lanka's ethnic crisis.

Mr Athulathmudali told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he was not certain whether the talks in New Delhi between Tamil representatives and Indian official Romesh Bhandari were broken off, but if the talks had been wrecked the militants were responsible.

The Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF) had "rejected further direct peace talks with the Sri Lanka Government and said it would return to armed struggle," some press reports said here today.

The United News of India (UNI) quoted ENLF spokesman V. Balakumar as saying that the militants would resume their fight "for the just cause of the Tamils" since the mediation effort had been wrecked by the Colombo government.

However, diplomatic sources here have denied reports that the New Delhi talks had collapsed, the *SUNDAY OBSERVER* newspaper said today.

Indian High Commissioner Jyotindra Nath Dixit said that the talks would continue today, the newspaper added. Mr Dixit and High Commission officials were not available for comment today.

(In New Delhi, sources said that the talks had not been broken off, but that the Tamil groups had decided to return to Madras after two days of talks Thursday and Friday.)

Mr Athulathmudali said today that he planned to discuss the Sri Lankan problem with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi when both men are in Oman for the country's national day celebrations later this month.

They would also consider whether there was any need for a further meeting between Mr Gandhi and Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene in New Delhi before early next month, when the two leaders are due to meet at a South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) organisation summit in Dhaka.

The security minister accused the Tamil separatists of having no respect for a cease-fire which took effect last month, citing a Tamil militant attack on a Sinhala village near Morawewa in northeast Sri Lanka Tnursday and the killing of civilians, including children. He also said that a rejection by militants of a proposal for a referendum to ascertain the views of people in the the eastern province to Tamil demands showed that they had no respect for democratic methods.

The Colombo government had earlier rejected a proposal by six separatist groups who attended peace talks in Bhutan in July and August that Sri Lanka's northern and eastern provinces be declared a single autonomous region.

The government argued that the people in the east had rejected the separatist call for independence at the 1977 general election, when the Tamil separatists won only three of the 12 constituencies.

Moslems and Sinhalese who form the majority in the east had also rejected an amalgamation of the two provinces, fearing northern Tamil domination, the government said.

Mr Athulathmudali said that a referendum had been suggested as the separatists were insisting on having a single region in the north and east, but the Tamil rejection of this proposal showed that they were not interested in democratic methods but in trying to force an amalgamation.

Meanwhile, the island newspaper reported today that the Indian Government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were training Tamil militants.

It quoted the General Secretary of India's Janata Party, Subramanium Swamy, as saying that the PLO trained 10 percent of the militants while the Indian Government trained the rest.

Mr Swamy is a visiting professor of economics at Harvard University, the newspaper added.

The Indian Government has consistently denied training Tamil militants, while the Colombo government has said it has documentary evidence that there are such camps inside India.

Tamil Leaders on Resumption of Talks

HK081520 Hong Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 8 (AFP) — Tamil separatist leaders have told the Indian foreign secretary that talks on a political settlement in Sri Lanka could only resume if Colombo's forces stopped violating the cease-fire, sources close to them said today.

The current discussions between the Indian official, Romesh Bhandari, and Tamil militant leaders on the Sri Lankan ethnic issue adjourned today and the Tamils were to return to Madras tomorrow, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The spokesman declined to give details of the two-day meeting which was convened at the request of the Indian Government.

Sources close to the Tamil leaders said the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF), an umbrella group representing the four major militant organisations, had informed Mr Bhandari that alleged cease-fire violations by Sri Lankan security forces must stop before discussions on a political settlement could resume.

During the two days of discussions the Tamil leaders submitted a list of specific violations of the cease-fire by the security forces since October 7 when both sides formally agreed to continue the cease-fire.

They also complained about incidents in which Tamils in Sri Lanka were allegedly prevented from testifying before the 11-member monitoring committee set up early last month to supervise the cease-fire, the sources said.

Mr Bhandari was understood to have assured the ENLF that he would convey their complaints to the Sri Lankan Government.

36 Marxist Terrorists Killed by Security Forces

BK101404 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Thirty-three Marxist separatist terrorists responsible for last Thursday's [7 November] massacre of 10 children, a man and a woman in the little farming village of Namalwatte, Trincomalee, were shot dead when they attacked security forces out on a major 3-day search operation.

LANKA PUWATH quoted the security forces, who launched the search operation last Thursday following intelligence reports, said the terrorists responsible for the Namalwatte massacre were in hiding in an area north of (Tatun),which is in the south of Trincomalee across the Koddiyar Bay. Intelligence reports further stated that the terrorists were planning to carry out further attacks on civilian towns.

The committee for monitoring the cessation of hostilities visited Morawewa and Namalwatte in the Trincomalee District on Sunday, 10 November 1985, to inquire into reports of an attack by terrorists on the village of Namalwatte last Thursday. Members of the committee first visited the police station at Morawewa and after hearing the officer in charge they met people who had been living in [words indistinct] in Namalwatte, which was the area subjected to the attack. They heard [word indistinct] of this attack from the survivors of this attack. Members of the committee also saw for themselves one minibus that was badly damaged by landmines that had been exploded at the 100-mile post on the Morawewa-Trincomalee road killing three passengers. They also saw another minibus which had been badly damaged by a landmine while it was carrying an Army escort. [Words indistinct] has escorted other vehicles carrying the dead, the injured and the survivors from Namalwatte to the Morawewa police station. This explosion has resulted in wounding four security force personnel.

This committee also visited Namalwatte village, now completely abandoned by its inhabitants. The committee will be making a complete report on its visit to Morawewa and Namalwatte [word indistinct].

2 'Tamil Marxist Terrorists' Shot Dead in North

BK091321 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Security forces preempted an attack by terrorists on a village in the Ampara District yesterday. According to LANKA

PUWATH, the security forces, acting on intelligence reports that the terrorists were planning to attack the Sinahalese village at Malwatta, ambushed a preemptive strike to search for terrorists in the area. Three suspected terrorists were taken into custody.

Two Tamil Marxist terrorists were shot dead yesterday when a group of them made an abortive ambush on a security forces route clearing squad at Elephant Pass in [name indistinct]. Security sources told LANKA PUWATH that the route clearing squad was leading an armored convoy toward Elephant Pass. Security forces also seized three landmines from the terrorists.

AFP: Tamils Attack Village, Kill 6 Civilians

HK110812 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Colombo, Nov 11 (AFP) — Six civilians were killed when militant Tamil separatists attacked a village in the northeast last night, security sources said. The attack on Uksirigama, between Trincomalee and Kantalai, was the second militant attack on a village in the region in four days which caused civilian casualties, the sources said. Security forces who went to the village after the attack are said to have recovered six bodies. It was not immediately known whether there were other casualties.

Uksirigama is in the same general area as Namalwatte Village which militants attacked last Thursday, killing several children.

Khomeyni Meets With Assembly of Experts 11 Nov
LD111203 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the members of the Assembly of Experts met Imam Khomeyni this morning.

Radio Reports Friday Prayer Sermon
LD081416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Today our Muslim compatriots took part in the religious-political ceremonies of the Friday prayers all over the country. The Muslim people of Tehran also today, in their vast present at the university of Tehran and its surrounding streets held the Friday prayers under the imamate of Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili.

The president of the State Supreme Court, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, in the first sermon talked about the rule of the oppressed and emphasized: In such a government, the responsible authorities must be the oppressed strata and the laws must be designed to serve the interests of the oppressed and all its social, economic and political policies should move in the direction of safe-guarding and strengthening the interests of the oppressed.

In part of the sermon, referring to the figures and statistics on the confiscated, seized and legally returned assets, he said: In the year beginning 21 March 1984, assets with 5 million tomans consifacted from the illegal earnings of agents of the former regime were sold within the framework of Note 82 and the sum was given to the state treasury; another 30 to 40 billion tomans of these assets were also seized in accordance with Note 82. Also, during the past 3 years, the Islamic Revolution tribunals for guild affairs have collected 9 billion tomans from store-owners who overcharge and form smugglers and have deposited that sum into the government's account.

In continuation of the first sermon, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili read the text of his holiness the imam's speech, made during an audience with the Islamic Jurisprudences and lawyers of the Council of Guardians on respect for the rights of the oppressed, and said: In the course of this audience, the imam of the ummah graciously said:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Today we are facing two problems, the first arises when one speaks in favor of the oppressed and the deprived and criticizes the palace-dwellers and those who have usurped the rights of the people, and it is said that such remarks are examples of communism.

The other problem arises when we say do not distribute land on your own initiative and do not confiscate assets, and it is said that this is in support of capitalism and feudals. However, as you know, Islam supports neither capitalism nor communism. Islam's instructions are completely different from either of them.

I regret to say that among the first group there are some individuals who sometimes cite Islamic sayings. For instance, they invoke His Great Eminence 'Ali's decree to Malek Ashtar [appointed by Imam 'Ali as Governor of Egypt] first, these remarks of Imam 'Ali were some kind of state laws and one cannot issue a decree by citing them. Second, they talk of voluntary contributions [zakat] while an Islamic state is governed by the collection of taxes [khoms].

It is possible that Imam 'Ali issued such instructions because of particular circumstances in the region or perhaps he was certain that the people of that region were honest and conscientous. But we have another saying which shows that we can issue decrees and act accordingly; and that saying indicates that the poor are joint owners of the wealth of the rich. Is it not the case that assets of multiple ownership belong to all its members? Therefore, the poor have a share in the wealth of the rich. If someone has refused to pay his financial commitment, must pay it with a proportionate fine, and this way it will reach a point that the culprit would remain a debtor even if he were to submit all his assets.

On the land issue, you must note that there are certain conditions attached to reclamation of virgin lands. I myself am aware of the tyranny of feudals and recall those times when they used to force the poor into hard labor with torture. In such instances, if a landowner has reclaimed the virgin land through forced labor of the poor, he cannot be counted as the real owner. There are such landowners who have made their wealth by using those methods and have become owners of hundreds of hectares or more of land.

I am not saying that you should confiscate the second home of a person who is living with the earnings acquired from the rent. I am not saying either that you should arrest a smallholder who has reclaimed virgin land with his own toil and is now living on this land as a farmer. But you should study how some people have accumulated their huge wealth. I doubt whether even one of them has paid all his legal debts. In certain cases they will remain debtors, in accordance with the Shari'a law, even if all their assets were to be confiscated.

When I was in Paris, a group of capitlaists, who felt that the previous regime was going to collapse came and saw me in order to make sure that their way of life would not be harmed in a future government. They came to see me on the excuse of wanting to repay their religious dues. I understood their intention and told them that they should go and put their affairs right. I told them that I was not going to accept any money from them.

At the present time also, there are some individuals, who go and for instance pay 100,000 tomans to one of the religious dignatories and say: These are my religious dues. The religious dignatories, then say: Yes, it is true, Mr So and So has paid his religious dues, while Mr So and So owes at least 50,000,000 tomans in this connection and is trying to save the rest of his assets by just giving 50,000 tomans. You must implement divine laws. Certain laws must be passed so as to return the rights of the poor and the deprived to them. This is your duty. Unfortunately, in some cases the law is good but it is not implemented properly. We are short of good law-enforcement zgents. If we were to have such pious and competent agents, then no one would complain. And we should think of a solution here. I beseech Almighty God to grant success to all of us to impelement Islamic laws.

After rereading the text of the Imam of the ummah's remarks, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili stressed: Steps should be taken in order to materialize the aspirations of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to liberate the majority of the people from oppression and deprivation through careful and accurate planning by the estabishment of new industries and improved agriculture, by ousting the wicked and opportunist individuals and by confiscating the illegally earned assets to return them to the state treasury as public wealth.

In the second sermon, referring to the changing of the stance of the Gulf Cooperation Council members on the imposed war, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili voiced the hope that the council would take further steps in the direction of more realism. Addressing the countries of the Persian Gulf region, he emphasized: Iran is neither a warmonger nor a bloody aggressor and it does not wish to capture territories; the presence of a powerful Islamic Iran next to the Persian Gulf littoral states will act as a shield to protect them from the threats of the east and the west.

Friday Sermon

GF081352 Tehran International Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Arabic Friday sermon delivered by Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, president of Supreme Court and Tehran Friday imam ad interim, at Tehran University on 8 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful. Dear Muslim brothers and sisters everywhere, peace be upon you. In this sermon, I want to tackle the most important problem facing our Islamic nation in the present century and I will try briefly to cast light on it and explain its causes and effects. The domination of infidel colonialism over our big Islamic homeland created for our nation a state of rupture and humiliation and submission to the arrogance of the colonialists or their agents. Colonialism divided our Islamic land and created dispersed and ruptured statelets. It appointed agent governments over many countries which carried out the colonialists policy and created division and animosity which made the Islamic nation and its numerous statelets face further military and political problems, which cannot be overcome easily in the present situation.

Sometimes we witness a disgraceful silence before the crimes plotted or perpetrated by international arrogance or collaboration in their execution. The dirty aggression against Tunisia's airspace and against the Egyptian plane, the events of Lebanon and what took place in Tripoli, and the participation of many of these such people in the hostile war launched by the ruling Ba'thists in Iraq are examples of these crimes. My brothers in religion everywhere, what is the solution? What should we do to remove this problem? The only solution is the return to Islam; glory is to God and his prophets and believers; Islam is supreme. We must unite ranks under the banner of dear Islam and be steadfast, resist and reject capitulation, endeavor for progress, and change the bitter and miserable situation and turn it into a bright future in light of the living teachings of Islam. This is what the Muslim Iranian people did in their great Islamic revolution to topple the regime of the shah, one of the biggest agents of arrogance. They maintained their steadfastness and strong stance against all evil powers and sin leading up to their great jihad in the imposed war. Each day and each hour these people are registering a new heroic battle in this history — the history of the return to Islam and unity and steadfastness and making efforts to change the existing situation.

Incidentally, we must refer to the recent change in the GCC leaders' statements. We consider this change a positive step toward changing the prevalent atmosphere imposed by imperialism. If this trend continues, of course, the results will serve the interests of Muslims, and all will know that participating in the aggressor's acts will not benefit anyone at all. We declare to all that the imperialist circles' allegations about the coming Iranian danger is nothing but an illusion aimed causing divisions and distancing the nation from Islam and its long-standing principles. Kneeling before Islam is better than bowing to international atheism.

Out of principle, relying on Iran as a strong and steadfast country must be preferred to supporting its enemies. The fate of the enemy and its allies is failure. God Almighty promised that believers will be victorious. God's prayers be upon Muhammad and his people.

Foreign Ministry Communique on Sudanese POW's

GF120714 Tehran International Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman has released a Foreign Ministry communique outlining the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward the misled Sudanese who were captured by the Muslim fighters.

The communique discusses Former President Ja'far Numayri's agentry to U.S. imperialism and the participation of his regime in activities harmful to the national interests of the countries in the region, including the "Bright Star" operations, the operation to transfer Ethiopian Jews to occupied Palestine, and his support for the Camp David accords. Consequently, Sudan was made subject to U.S. hegemony.

Denouncing Ja'far Numayri's policies, the communique considers the Numayri regime to have been in support of the Iraqi regime in its imposed war. The communique also discusses the tendentious media of the Numayri regime and its encouraging the oppressed Sudanese people to take part in the war against Islamic Iran to fill the Iraqi regime's manpower needs. Many Sudanese who so took part later fell into captivity.

The communique continues by stating that such policy contravened the needs of the Muslim Sudanese people. The new government which deposed the Numayri regime adopted a neutral position in the imposed war. Following a visit to Khartoum by the political assistant at the Foreign Ministry, and at the request of the Sudanese foreign minister, the Islamic Republic of Iran proposed the repatriation of the misled Sudanese. It proposed holding discussions on the release of the Sudanese prisoners of war and announced its approval to allow a Sudanese delegation to visit Iran to negotiate the matter.

The communique also states that the change in position of the Sudanese Government, following the upheaval of the Muslim people there, mirrors the support of the Sudanese people and other Arab Muslim people for the Islamic revolution in Iran. It further indicates that it is the reactionary regimes who use force to obviate the spread of Islamic thoughts and doctrines.

Concluding its statement, the Foreign Ministry expresses hope that the fall of Numayri and the events witnessed by Sudan would serve as an example to reactionary regimes that support Saddam. It also expresses hope that these regimes would desist from practicing whatever contravenes Islamic law and the needs of the Islamic people.

Velayati Receives Saudi Message on Relations
LD091838 Tehran IRNA in English 1719 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 9, IRNA — Saudi charge d'affaires to Tehran Marwan Bashir al-Rumi met here Saturday with Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

In the meeting, Al-Rumi submitted a message to Velayati from his counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on relations between the two countries.

Sheykh ol-Eslam Affirms Iranian Support for Libya
LD091613 TEHRAN IRNA in English 1526 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 9, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam Saturday announced Iran's support for Libya against U.S. conspiracies saying that "might-is-right" is the logic of the United States and those who have chosen to negotiate with Washington in order to get their denied rights have found nothing but defeat.

Speaking at a special ceremony at the Libyan embassy here, Sheykh ol-Eslam further referred to the recent plots of the United States against progressive countries of the Middle East including Libya, saying that the Libyan people were ready to vigorously campaign against U.S. plots. The Libyan nation and leadership have condemned U.S. provocations and announced their resolute decision to fight against the U.S., he said.

Sheykh ol-Eslam said that Iran was duty-bound to support the Libyan nation in defending their revolution and country. He also mentioned the legitimate struggle of other nations during the past 30 years which led to the withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from countries such as Cuba, Iran, Vietnam and Nicaragua and enumerated the various conspiracies it launched to exterminate the Iranian Islamic revolution. He stressed that the Iranian Muslim nation and government were moving forward with more power every day and this advance not only led to the U.S. set-backs in Iran but also in Lebanon. The Libyan ambassador here, 'Abdullah Fadil, in a talk, enumerated 14 cases of U.S. aggressions and provications against his country during the past five years and stressed that the conspiracies of U.S. Government against progressive countries especially those against the Libyan people and its revolution were destined to fail.

The Palestinian ambassador, Salah Zawawi, said in the ceremony that the Palestinian people supported the Libyan nation and revolution against U.S. conspiracies. He added that the palestinian nation was well aware of the political, military and economic support of the United States for the Zionist regime. He mentioned that it was clear that the United States was the only sworn supporter of the Zionists in the region.

Referring to Washington's opposition to the presence of PLO and SWAPO representatives at the 40th United Nations meeting held recently, he said that it was not enough to merely condemn the United States but that various countries should stand against the illegal demands of imperialism and ban it from political and economic point of view by forming a united intenational front.

Present in the ceremony were ambassadors and charge d'affaires of various countries.

USSR Envoy Meets Velayati, Expresses Gratitude
LD111927 Tehran IRNA in English 1910 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 11, IRNA — Soviet Union expressed gratitude Monday for the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran in securing the release of Soviet diplomats kidnapped in the Lebanese capital of Beirut.

The diplomats were kidnapped by little known militia groups at the height of battle between Muslim and leftist forces in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli 30 September.

In the meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Soviet Ambassador to Tehran V.K. Boldyrev expressed his country's gratitude to his Iranian counterpart.

Following the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats, the Soviet Union suspended its flights to Lebanon apparently to express concern over the situation. But the head of Soviet airlines, Aeroflot, in Beirut refused to comment on the move.

On 14 October the Iranian charge d'affairs in Beirut, Mahmud Nourani strongly opposed acts of kidnapping in a meeting with the Italian ambassador to Lebanon.

Two days later the leader of the Islamic Amal movement, Husayn Musavi, called on the kidnappers of the diplomats to free their captives.

Speaking in a press conference he said if the kidnapping was to stop the bloodshed in Tripoli, the diplomats should be freed since calm had returned to the city.

Ebrahim al-Mesri, the editor of the Lebanese periodical *AL-AMANEH*, accused the United States of having masterminded the abduction of Soviet diplomats in an effort to involve Moscow in the Lebanese crisis.

He said the United States was brought to its knees by the Muslim resistance in Lebanon and it wanted to involve the Soviets also.

Cabinet Discusses Current Developments

LD101359 Tehran IRNA in English 1449 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 10, IRNA — The cabinet ministers here Sunday morning discussed latest developments in the country and in the region.

During the session, presided over by Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi, Minister of the Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi who has recently travelled Khuzestan province, reported to the cabinet on his tour of the province and problems of the area.

Furthermore, debates on the proposed budget bill for the next Iranian year, continued and several more articles of the bill were approved.

Minister Says U.S. Behind Iraqi Bombardments

LD081654 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Nov 8m IRNA — Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Mohtashemi in a courtesy visit here to wounded victims of Iraq's Wednesday's air raid of the city's pipe and iron-rod manufacturing plant, said at the A'zam mosque Friday that Iraq's bombardment of civilian towns and cities in Iran is not the least likely to push the Islamic Republic to a compromise of principles in its defensive war with the Baghdad regime.

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam, who had earlier in the day visited the wounded victims of the bombardment and inspected the locations hit by the Iraqi bombs on Wednesday, said the enemies of the Islamic Republic will not win an ideological war against Iran's Muslim people any more than Yezid (Imam Hoseyn's assessin) had won by martyring the imam in the early history of Islam.

The Interior Ministry official said that as a result of the global appeal of the Islamic Revolution and of its ideals to Muslims, the Muslim people of Lebanon had fought a crucial battle with the Zionists, "for the first time" forcing them out from a Muslims' land.

Mohatashemi said Washington is behind the Iraqi bombardments of civilian targets in Iran because the United States has sustained defamatory set-backs in its confrontation with Muslims in Lebanon and elsewhere in the world.

IRNA Reports More Iranians Deported From Kuwait

LD100953 Tehran IRNA in English 0815 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Bushehr, Bushehr Prov., Nov. IRNA — The Kuwaiti Government in continuation of its hostility against the Islamic Republic of Iran, deported 213 other Iranian workers from Kuwait.

The workers who have been deported during the past few days, arrived here and at several other Persian Gulf borders.

The deportees, whose properties have been confiscated by the Kuwaiti Government were provided with lodging facilities in Bushehr. Most of the deportees were in Kuwait leaglly and a number of them were arrested while resting at their homes.

The deportees spent some 17 days indetention under heavy security measures, before being expelled.

Prosecutor Confiscates Land Granted by Shah

GF091100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpt] According to IRNA, following a 2-day visit by the chief public prosecutor Mr Musavi-Kho'iniha, a decree was issued for the confiscation of 8,000 hectares of land in Mazandaran Province. Our correspondent spoke to the chief public prosecutor on the results of his visit to Mazandaran Province which you will now hear.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Kho'iniha, could you tell us about the results of this visit and your program, and the presermon speech that you delivered in Nowshahr regarding unauthorized occupation of land?

[Kho'iniha] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. I had been informed through various sources, and in particular by my reverend Brother Mr Fazel, the esteemed Friday imam of Nowshahr, that there were individuals who are affiliated to the shah's regime who have been occupying land belonging to the Islamic Republic and thus have partaken from the exchequer — and by this illegal occupation have created problems which have put our respected judges of the Ministry of Justice in a quandary — and have forcibly taken documents and papers which have plunged the Justice Ministry into a host of legal difficulties. I considered it necessary to meet the brothers who are judges in the province and the respected clergymen. I felt I should visit Mazandaran, especially with regard to the illegally occupied land, and to view close up the dear villagers who are living on this land as well as the land itself. By the grace of God, the visit was a very pleasant one as regards my objectives, that is, meeting the judges and judicial officials of the province as well as with the clergymen, ulema, and the Friday imams of the province. This, proved very beneficial. Our meetings and sessions were very fruitful, as valuable views were exchanged about the unauthorized use of property. We saw the squalid conditions in which the villagers live on this property in a state of complete deprivation. Through the reports which the officials of the province gave me, it became clear that the persons to whom this land had been allotted by the shah's regime — and who in reality pillaged the land — were affiliated to the regime. Thus, by the imam's edict, all the land belonging to those related to the shah's regime was confiscated completely. If this land had originally belonged to them, it should still be completely confiscated. In my opinion, it was due to foul play and collusion during that regime that this land was illegally given to these perons and their very ownership is doubtful; as a result, I ordered its confiscation and soon the legal measures will be implemented in this regard. God willing, the revolutionary courts will issue the orders for the confiscation. I have asked the officials to submit a report on the land and the villagers who are resident there so that we can implement a concerted plan regarding this land in the near future, God willing. [end recording]

Prosecutor General on 'Oppressors' Through Law
LD081354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Central News Unit reports State Prosecutor General Musavi-Kho'iniha stressed in a speech before the Friday prayers sermon in Nowshahr: The law has been drafted in order to defend the weak and thwart the oppressor, and the fact that in our judicial system emphasis is placed on acting in accordance with the law means that the hand of the oppressor should be thwarted. If a judicial official by resorting to the law were to find out that the right of a weak person would be trampled under foot then that judgment would be tantamount to a sign, and we should not allow the rights of the weak to be trampled under food no matter the cost. In our opinion, the sins of those individuals who both transgress against the rights and properties of the people and the law and who at the same time turn the law into a plaything would be even greater because such individuals ultimately cause the people to lose their confidence in the law and in judicial officials. What iniquity would be graver than certain individuals acting in a manner whereby the people would become indifferent to the law? In our opinion, the law should be wielded by a person who should be acquainted with the spirit of the law and should know that the law is intended for safeguarding the weak and not for safeguarding the rights of the oppressors!

We cannot watch a person who under the protection of the shah and the court used to transgress against the rights of the deprived who wishes to continue to transgress against the oppressed under the protection of the Islamic Republic. We should raise our voices, and if our shouts are aimed at seeking righteousness we will obtain results; and if we continue exposing this, if our clergy do not grow weary and do not confine themselves to a single speech but persist greatly in acquainting the people with these persons who are negligent and indifferent to Islamic values, and if those in authority do not fear complaints being made against them, then we will achieve some results!

He continued: We should not place the might of the law and of the Islamic Republic at the disposal of persons who are prepared neither to pay taxes nor to heed this republic, who do not wish to go to or help the fronts, who neither have had their heart with the imam nor have thought of the oppressed, and who also prefer the thought of U.S. rule over this realm rather than that of the Islamic Republic! It follows that we owe such people nothing and the might of our law and legislation shall not be at their disposal.

According to the Central News Unit, State Prosecutor General Musavi-Kho'iniha, who was speaking this morning to a congregation of inhabitants from the hamlet of Khashkola near 'Abbasabad, also stressed: We are questioning the fact of how some people are still able to transgress insolently against the rights of the oppressed and trample under foot the rights of the weak, and why it should be possible still for the dwelling place of our countryfolk and the place for keeping their cattle should be of meager dimensions because they do not have sufficient land, whereas next door to them there should be individuals owning land with a total area of at least 10 hectares who have not visited these lands even once in many long years! Such calamities teach us that our revolution has not yet been perfected, and that after the passing of the shah and the overthrow of the court the roots of agents affiliated to the odious Pahlavi dynasty can still be found in the hearts of these forests. And the fact that Saddam is confidently assaulting this Islamic country and harbors in his heart the scheme for the destruction of the Islamic Republic within 1 week is not based alone on military force but is based on reliance on such agents and subservient economic minigroups.

Fortunately, however, our zealous, powerful Muslim men in their military battle are delivering a crushing rebuff to Saddam and the United States in connection with this assault. In the domestic sector the revolution's public prosecutors' offices and courts, with the assistance of the popular forces, are succeeding in wiping out the threat of terrorist minigroups and, to a certain extent, the economic minigroups subservient to the United States and the remnants affiliated to shah and the court. And we, too, should pursue ceaseless efforts so that we might suceed in thwarting these subservient economic minigroups that do not believe in the Islamic Republic.

Seminarians Call for Blocking Lebanese Congress
LD101641 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Following the start of the tripartite negotiations in Beirut aimed at organizing the National Congress of the Labanon, the Lebanese seminary students in Qom, in a published statement, strongly condemned every decision which might be made in the process of these negotiations and called for the unification of all the world's Muslims, especially the Muslim people of the Lebanon, in order to prevent the organization of this congress. In this statement, reference was made to the machinations of world arrogance in employing different types of methods in order to change the Islamic identity of Lebanon and to destroy Islamic movement. The statement gave a reminder that the Muslim people of Lebanon, from the start, have stood with all their might against the conspiracies of world arrogance, including the occupation of southern Lebanon by the Zionists, and the recent plots aimed at the destruction of the Islamic movement in Lebanon.

At another point this statement says: The objective of organizing the National Congress to Lebanon is to grant legitimacy to the regime occupying Jerusalem and to return to it hegemony of over the Muslim Lebanese people. The people of the Pebanon, who have not forgotten all the blood that spilled on Black Saturday, in al-Naba'ah, Tal al-Za'tar, and the killings in Sabra and Shatila and the recent explosions resulting in thousands of children, and innocent men and women being killed, will never permit the negotiating parties to make any decisions as representatives of the Muslim people of Lebanon.

Marv Dasht Prosecutor Killed by 'World Arrogance'
LD121130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Mr Eshraqi, acting Islamic Revolution prosecutor of Marv Dasht [Fars Province], was martyred in his office by the agents of world arrogance. The following statement has been issued by the Supreme Judicial Council:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. From God we come and to him shall be our return. On Monday night, 20 Abad [11 Nov 85], brother Eshraqi, the acting Islamic Revolution prosecutor of Marv Dasht, after years of efforts, self-sacrifice and sincere services on the path of the Islamic Revolution, was martyred by one of the criminal mercenaries in his office together with two guards and a policeman. After investigation and tracking by the officials sent from Shiraz, the assassin was killed in a clash and his collaborators were arrested.

We express our congratulations and condolences for this tragic incident to the imam of the ummah, to his colleagues in the judiciary and to his family. We warn criminal elements to stop such crimes and conspiracies. Otherwise, they shall receive due punishment for their crimes.

[signed] Supreme Judicial Council

Council of Experts to Begin Session 9 November

GF090510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The Council of Experts' Secretariat has issued an announcement asking all representatives of this council to report at 0800 this morning, Saturday, to the Islamic Majlis for participation in the Council of Experts' session which will continue in Tehran for a maximum of 3 days.

Friday Prayers Leader on Iraq's Increasing Weakness

LD081914 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Sanandaj, Nov 8, IRNA — Leader of the Friday prayers of Sanandaj Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi said during his sermons at the congregational prayers here Friday that the Baghdad regime had executed as many as 960 prisoners, mainly Muslims, in a revengeful response to a recent protest demonstration by Muslim Kurds in Sulaymaniyah of Iraq.

The leader of the Friday prayers in Iran's predominantly Kurdish-populated city said that the police had raised demonstrators and that in an ensuing encounter at least 3,000 Kurdish Muslims had been martyred and another 1,000 wounded.

Elsewhere in his sermons the Hojjat ol-Eslam prayed to God for his divine help to Iran's Muslim combatants and noted that the Baghdad regime would not be able to hold out for any long time in the future because of its ailing economy and dwindling resources as evidenced by reliable reports, the most recent of them by the London-based Institute of Strategic Studies.

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam noted that Iran's confident resistance in the battlefronts and uninterrupted oil export from the Khark Island had largely neutralized Baghdad's proapganda war and its claim of having crippled Iran's oil terminal at the Persian Gulf island.

Radio on Gulf Security, GCC Stand on War

GF081128 Tehran International Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 7 Nov 85

[From the "Behind the News" program]

[Text] After the conclusion of the meetings of the sixth GCC summit in Muscat yesterday, numerous questions are facing observers on the practical steps to be made by the GCC countries within the framework of their efforts to achieve security and stability in the Persian Gulf region, and to spare the GCC countries any possible consequences of the war imposed on the region by the ruling regime in Iraq. The media have spoken of the so-called moderate and sober statement issued following the conclusion of the GCC summit, especially in connection with the issue of the war which lately has spread and now seriously affects the vital interests of the small countries in the Persian Gulf region.

'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas, Omani information minister and official spokesman for the GCC summit, said during a press conference yesterday that contacts are still being conducted by the GCC with the two parties involved in the Gulf war. He added that there are no new mediation efforts planned. Meanwhile, press reports quoting officials at the GCC summit said that the GCC countries are about to conduct diplomatic and political efforts with the two warring parties aimed at ending the war, or containing it in a way that will not affect their interests and security. This trend is in agreement with the statements by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah during the same press conference held in Muscat yesterday. He said: We do not want to pressure any party or to accuse anyone, but we want to maintain the geographical boundaries which we have inherited and within which we securely live.

In this context, it must be said that the desire expressed by the GCC officials is considered to be a legitimate and acceptable one, but the current persistent question is how to fulfill this desire, and how is it possible to maintain the state of security and stability required in the Gulf region. Without a doubt, to achieve this goal and this desire demands that the element which creates the tension and undermines security must be defined and dealt with in the appropriate manner. In this regard, it must be said that an objective discussion of this issue should not prevent the leveling of an accusation against the ruling regime in Iraq, which has been behind all the bizarre aggressive trends in the war, especially in connection with the security of the Gulf waters and the freedom of navigation there.

Repeated and definite proof pertaining to the persistence of the Baghdad rulers in provoking peril that threatens the security of the Gulf are now known to everybody. The Baghdad regime's aggressions and excesses are no longer merely directed only at the Islamic Republic. Perhaps the most recent proof of that is the attack carried out by its planes on a Panamanian ship sailing in territorial waters on 18 October.

GCC tendencies aimed at preserving the security of the Gulf today require a firm and frank stand against the violations and acts carried out by the Israeli rulers which harm the interests of the countries of the region in general. [passage indistinct]

SAIRI Head Visits Battlefronts, Meets Officials

LD101203 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 10, IRNA — Head of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahmud Hashemi, currently visiting battlefronts of the Iraqi-imposed war, met with commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC), Mohsen Reza'i, Saturday.

During the meeting, the two sides evaluated the results of recent "Ashura-4" offensive and discussed further activities of SAIRI forces at the fronts.

More than 310 Iraqi troops were killed and 58 others captured and over 50 km of Hawr al-Huwayzah marshlands, about 100 km west of the Iranian city of Ahvaz, were liberated during the "Ashura-4"offensive.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi also met with Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi Friday and discussed problems of Iraqi deportees and improvement of their living situation.

The SAIRI head also inspected the military training garrison of the Basij (mobilisation) unity of the SAIRI in Ahvaz.

Iraqi Group Claims Responsibility For Nicosia Bomb

LD091821 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The Central News Unit correspondent in London reports that an anonymous person contacted the office of the Central News Unit there and accepted responsibility for the bomb explosion in the offices of Iraqi Airways in Nicosia on behalf of an Iraqi revolutionary group by the name of Sazeman-e Enqelabi [Revolutionary Oraganization]. He said: Our aim was to kill Walid Adhami, a high ranking security officer in Saddam's regime who was the warden of Abu Ghirayb prison. He was using business cover to spy for Saddam's regime. He said: Our struggle will continue until the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iraq.

Iraqis Retaliate Against Attacks in Kurdish Areas

LD111119 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Province, Nov 11, IRNA — The Iraqi Muslim mojahedin in a recent attack on the headquarters of the Iraqi Jeish ul Shaabi (the so-called Popular Forces) on Qaleh Dizeh to Saryeh road in Mosul, killed 17 and injured 12 of them, reliable sources said here Monday.

The Iraqi military forces in retaliation for the attack bulldozed a village in Sheikhan area and demolished the village wehre only two families were living.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi regime in the past few days has been bombarding villages in Kirkuk and Soley Maniyeh area where the regime is faced with widespread opposition. A large number of women and children have been killed as a result of the attacks. The bombardments are in line with the policy of the Iraqi regime concerning the destruction of Kurdish populated areas.

French Warship Prevents Interception of Ship 18 Oct

GF101450 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] A French warship had to intervene and stop an Iranian gunboat from intercepting a French freighter in the Gulf last month, Gulf shipping sources disclosed yesterday.

Charles Crettian, ambassador to the UAE, confirmed the incident, insisting "France is determined this Iranian business has to be stopped."

The ambassador and the shipping sources identified the freighter as the 21,109-ton container ship, *VILLE D'ANVERS*. It was carrying unspecified cargo and was bound for Bahrain when intercepted outside the Strait of Hormuz on October 18.

Neither Crettian nor the shipping executives identified the French warship or the Iranian gunboat. The ambassador stressed France would "do all in its power to protect its interests in the region."

The involvement of a French warship was the first incident of its kind since the Iranians began intercepting vessels and offloading Iraqi-bound cargo in June.

Describing the incident, Ambassador Crettian said when the Iranian gunboat intercepted the *VILLE D'ANVERS*, the French warship took up position between the two.

The French warship told the Iranian warship it would be ready to fire if the Iranians tried to stop the cargo ship, Crettian said.

"The Iranian warship then backed out without incident," he added.

Numerous Volunteers Depart for Battlefronts

GF090552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] In continuation of the departure of the people's combatant forces for the war areas of our country, in the past 2 days numerous large groups of redispatched forces and members of the Labbayk Ya Khomeyni [we respond to your call O Khomeyni] scheme left for the southern and western war zones of the country from the cities of Ton-e Kabon, 'Abbasabad, Ramsar, Chalus, Nowshahr, Nur, (Kalardasht) Babolsar, Neka, Amol, and Marzanabad accompanied by some technical personnel and experts from Mazandaran. They were given a warm send-off by the residents of the abovementioned districts.

During this period, a large number of groups of mobilized personnel of the Islamic Revolution Guards' Corps from the provinces of Eastern Azarbayjan and Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiyari and the cities of Bandar 'Abbas, Borujen, Zanjan, Qazvin, and Sabzevar also left for the war sectors of our country.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,283

LD081805 Tehran IRNA in English 1748 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] TEHRAN, Nov 8, IRNA — The Islamic combatants killed or wounded 90 Iraqi soldiers and destroyed more than 10 mortar launchers and machine guns, one antiaircraft artillery piece, and 15 light and heavy weaponry positions in an infiltration operation launched in Marivan operational region, in northwest Iran on Wednesday and Thursday.

Announcing this the Joint Staff Command Communique No 2283 issued Friday further said that in two limited offensives started at 2100 hours Wednesday and 0200 hours local time Thursday (1730 and 2200 hours [as received] GMT Wednesday), the Islamic combatants also set ablaze a motor pool and seized four RPG-7's and Kalashnikovs.

The Joint Staff Command communique also confirmed the air attack of Iranian fighter bombers upon steel mill installations of Iraq in south of al-'Amarah and the military installations in east of Irbil Friday morning.

An Iraqi patrol unit intending to infiltrate positions of the Islamic combatants in Qasr-e Shirin, in West Iran, early Thursday was repelled by Iranian fire.

In Sumar, in west [as received] the Islamic combatants prevented movements and activities of an Iraqi armoured unit.

In the southern fronts, the Islamic defenders thwarted an Iraqi attack launched at 0100 local time Thursday (2130 hours GMT) in the operational region of Eyn Khosh. The enemy unit was suppressed at early moment of the operation, by the heavy fire of the Islamic defenders, and its personnel fled the scene when its frontline troops were killed in clashes with Islamic combatants.

Several Iraqi patrol groups were forced to withdraw by the Islamic combatants while sustaining casualties in Chazabeh and Nahr Anbar regions.

Abadan was shelled by Iraqi long-range artillery fire Thursday as a result of which six buildings were damaged.

Communique No 2,284

LD091547 Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 9, IRNA — At least 50 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and ten bunkers of the enemy were destroyed during artillery battle with Iranian Muslim combatants in the western fronts over the past 24 hours, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Saturday.

Announcing this in its communique number 2284, the command added that Iranian fighters' artillery and mortar fire pounded Iraqi positions as well as enemy vehicle columns and patrol units in the region of Mehran and Salehabad, devastating several bunkers together with a mortar launcher of the enemy and seizing considerable amount of ammunition as well as a number of grenades.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iran's Muslim combatants checked Iraqi reconnaissance planes and exchanged artillery and other heavy weapons fire with the enemy on Friday, inflicting considerable casualties and damage on the enemy.

Five Iraqi cruiser boats and some of the enemy patrols in the region of Jofeyr in the southern fronts were attacked and shelled by Iranian Muslim forces, causing the Iraqi Ba'thists to suffer casualties and losses, the command said.

Iran's Gendarmerie forces lessening the enemy engineering and combat operations across the Arvand River inflicted heavy casualties and losses on Iraqi troops over the past 24 hours, the communique said.

The cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province were targets of sporadic artillery fire of Iraqi forces over the past 24 hours during which five buildings in Abadan were damaged, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,285

LD101655 Tehran IRNA in English 1611 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 10, IRNA — At least 10 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and an Iraqi personnel carrier was destroyed by Iranian fighters' artillery fire on an enemy site in the western fronts on Saturday, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Sunday.

In its communique number 2285, the command added that Iran's Muslim combatants heavily pounded Iraqi positions around Piranshah, Sar Dasht and Marivan with artillery and other weaponry fire over the past 24 hours, inflicting substantial casualties and losses on the Iraqi forces.

Iranian Muslim forces attacked and shelled a number of Iraqi vehicle columns as they were transporting or supplying the enemy in border frontlines of Bakhtaran and Ilam, inflicting heavy casualties and damage on them.

It added that an Iraqi patrol unit attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in the area overlooking Qasr-e Shirin at 21.00 hours (17:30 GMT) Saturday, was attacked and forced to flee by Iranian artillery fire.

Sporadic exchange of artillery fire continued in the southern fronts being more intense in Zeyd region, and the Islamic combatants stationed in these fronts opened fire on a number of Iraqi cruiser boats patrolling in the region overlooking Jofeyr, forcing the boats to flee, the communique said.

Iraq's long-range artillery fire damaged a few locations in Abadan, Khuzestan Province, over the past 24 hours, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,286

LD111717 Tehran IRNA in English 1652 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 11, IRNA — Iranian artillery fire killed or wounded more than 20 Iraqi troops and destroyed several enemy bunkers in the western fronts over the past 24 hours, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Monday.

Announcing this in its Communique Number 2286, the command said that Mehran and Qasr-e Shirin were the scene of heavy artillery duels between the Islamic and Ba'thist forces.

Iran's Muslim combatants attacked and shelled an Iraqi vehicle column of 30 vehicles around Sumar region Sunday, inflicting heavy casualties and losses on the enemy, the communique said.

It added that during artillery battles in the northwestern fronts a number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and several of their bunkers destroyed.

Iranian anti-aircraft fire repulsed Iraqi war planes flying over the western and northwestern fronts the communique said.

Iranian artillery fire forced back an Iraqi patrol unit attempting to infiltrate their positions around Nahr-e 'Anbar at 02.00 Sunday (10:30 GMT Saturday).

Meanwhile, three Iraqi vehicle columns operating in the areas overlooking Basra, Yabis and Chazzabah were shelled and sustained heavy casualties and damages the command said.

It added that Iran's Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops across the Arvand River over the past 24 hours, inflicting substantial casualties and losses on the enemy.

The city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province was sporadically hit by Iraq's long-range artillery fire over the past 24 hours during which some buildings were damaged, the communique concluded.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled

GF111506 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the resistant cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr were the targets of the long-range heavy artillery of the mercenaries of the criminal ruling regime of Iraq. As a result, four residential units were damaged in Abadan.

Blast Damages Afghan Mujahidin Building

LD101159 Tehran IRNA in English 1140 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Zahedan, Baluchestanva Sistan Prov., Nov. 10, IRNA — Four people were injured when a bomb went off at the office of the Afghan Muslim mujahidin, Nimruz front, in Zabol, Baluchestanva Sistan Province in east of Iran, early Sunday morning.

The bomb made up of TNT explosives, destroyed almost 30 percent of the building and an automobile. Windows of the nearby houses were also broken.

Tehran Reports Afghan Revolutionaries Operations

GF120738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Forty members of the joint invading and Afghan regime forces were killed by the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries in two successful operations. IRNA quotes Muslim Afghan revolutionary sources as saying that during the two operations, carried out in the Dehnur area in Lowgar Province, a considerable amount of arms and ammunition was taken as booty by the Muslim revolutionaries.

Meanwhile, Central News Unit reports quote sources close to the revolutionaries as saying that last week while attacking the Ghazni Province airport, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries killed a number of enemy forces and inflicted heavy damage upon the airport. Based on this report, following the revolutionaries' attack, the joint Soviet-Afghanistan regime forces attacked the (Jawsani) Governorate in Ghazni Province and martyred 12 women and children and wounded another 13 persons. The invading forces' aircraft then bombed the same areas, destroying 16 residential quarters and 3 mosques, and setting fire to crops.

Clandestine: Circulars Distributed, Arrests Made

GF090856 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Following the dissemination of antiregime circulars in the teachers' training college, the Islamic Republic Guards and Reyshahri's agents arrested 27 students, most of whom were taken into custody during raids on their houses at night.